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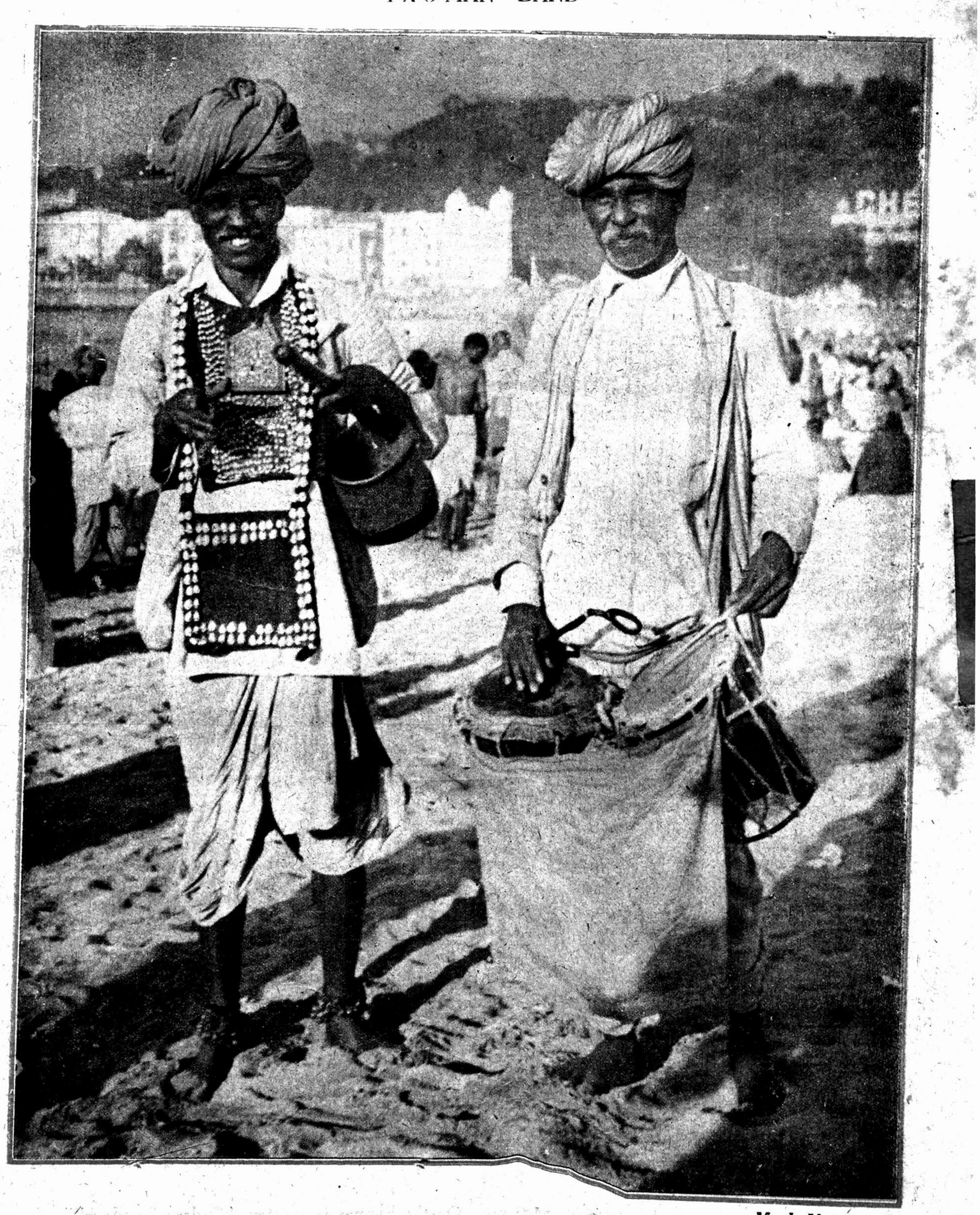
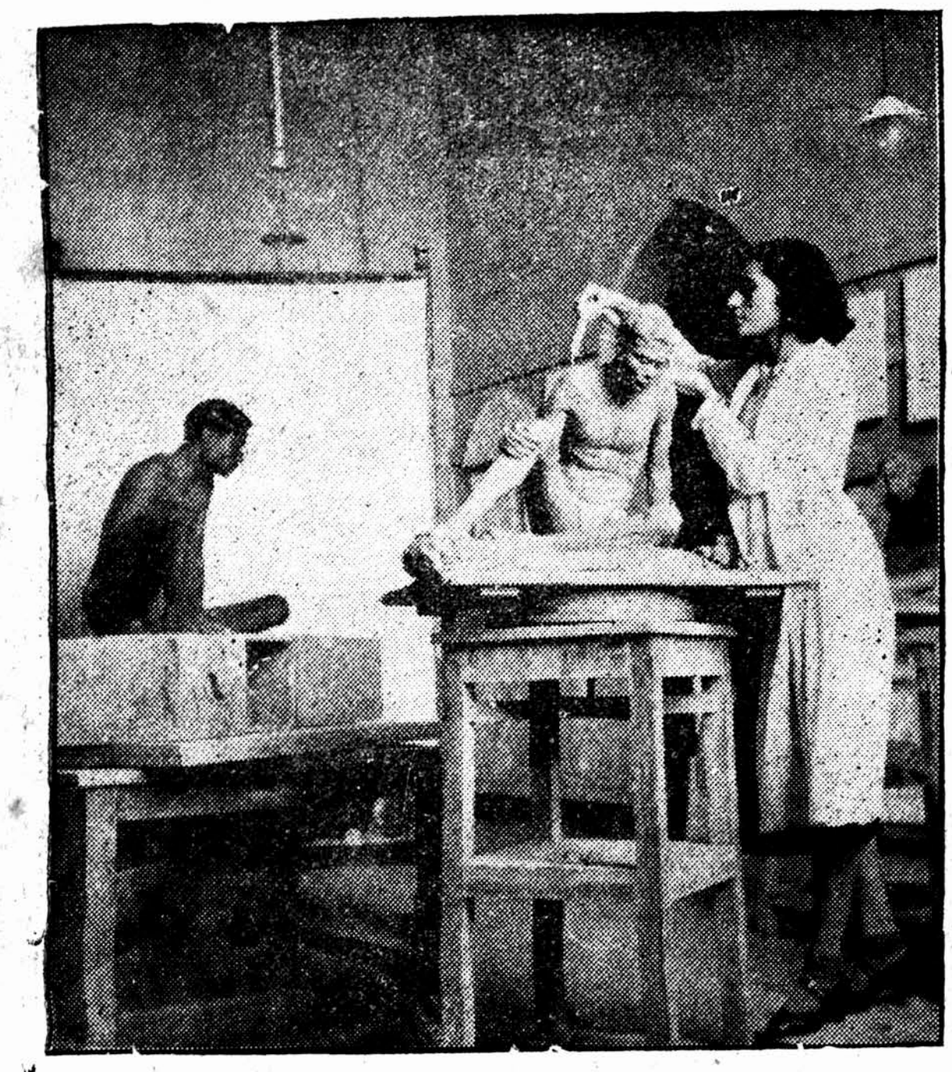
TWO-MAN BAND



—M. J. Vyarawalla.



An Indian Artist At Work.

(Photo by M. Desai)

A London A. R. P. Worker's Spare-time Hobby.

LEFT:— KEEPING COOL

(Photo by M. J. Vyarawalla)

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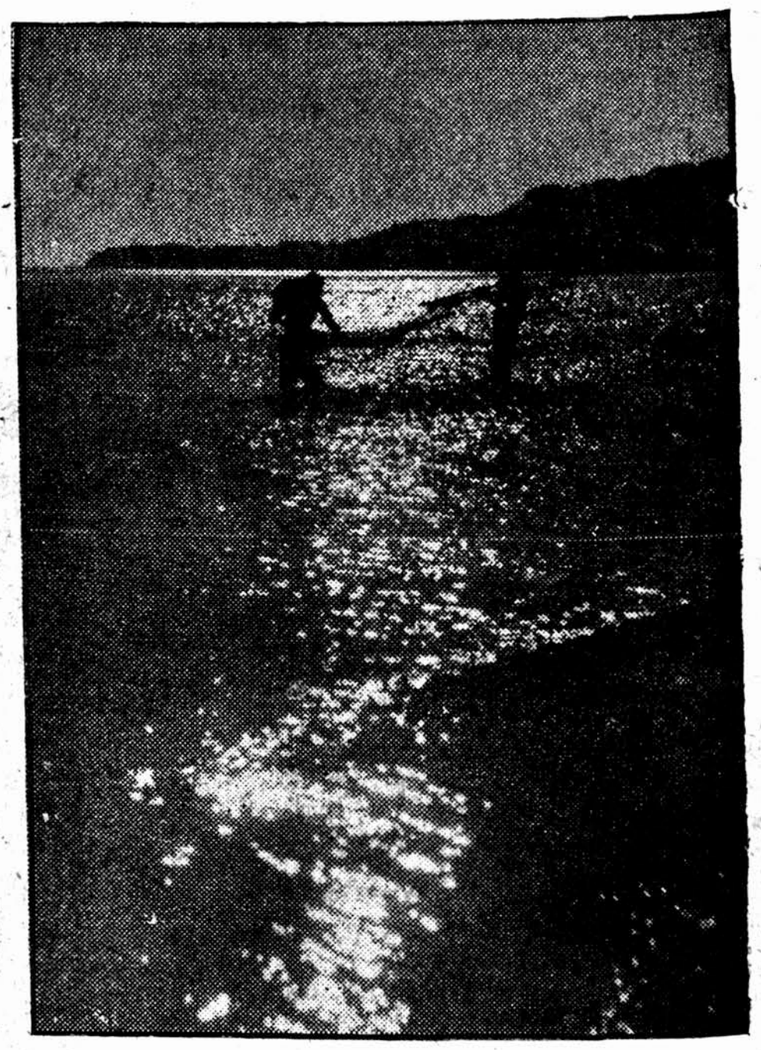
RIGHT:—"EVENTIDE"

(Photo by S. R. Jhaveri)



Scene in the largest swimming pool in Moscow. On the banner is written, "Cadres decide all".

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: AUGUST 11, 1940.

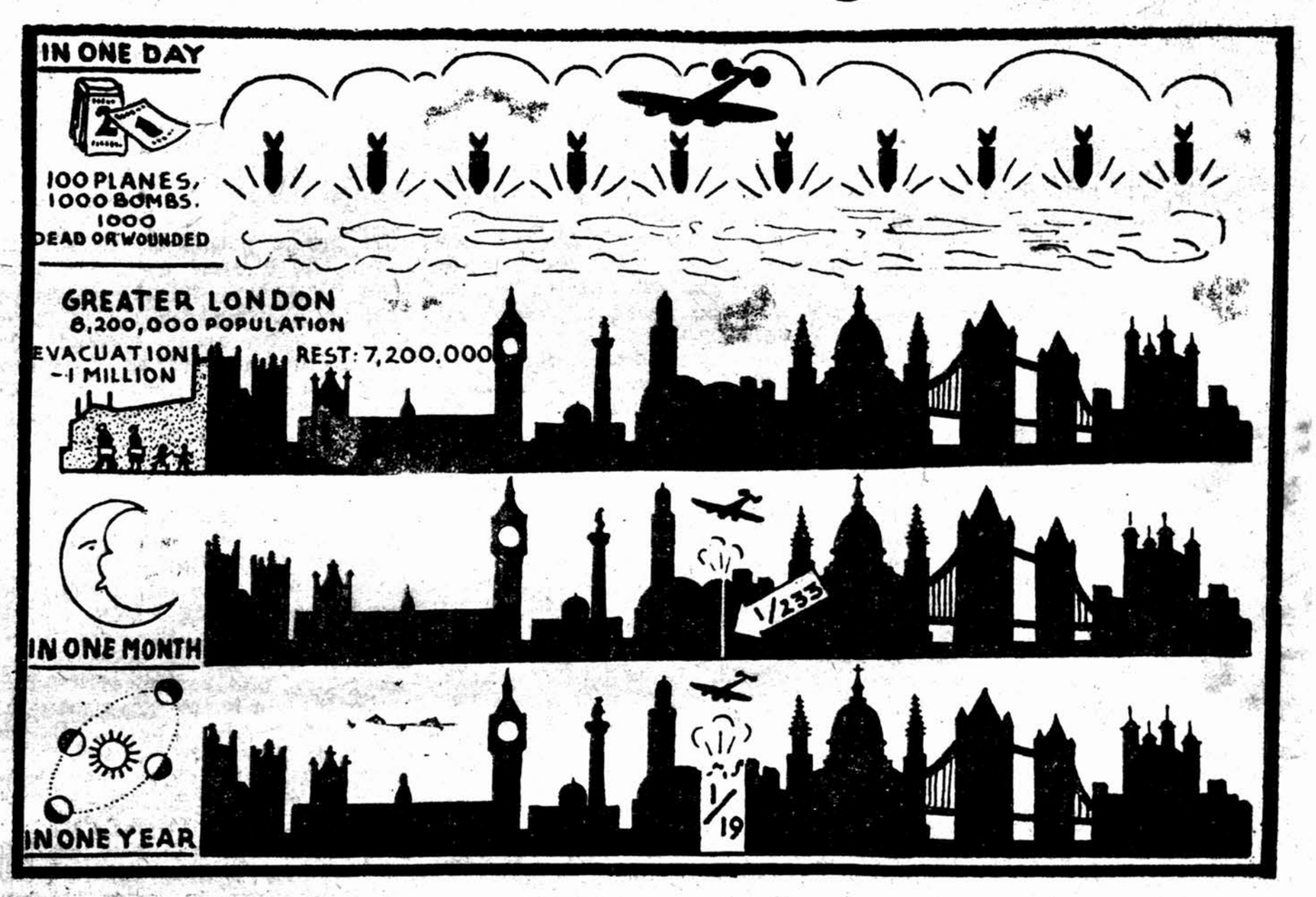
LONDON'S SAFETY

By WALTER TSCHUPPIK

Exaggerated Fears Of The Aerial Bombing Of Big Cities

AMONG the psychological weapons of German and Italian propaganda is the constant threat of air attacks on London, attacks which are to lay the largest city in the world in ruins.

At first sight this enormous congeries of buildings housing inhabitants which, despite evacuation, still number six or seven millions, seems to offer a target that could not be missed and which even the most elaborate defence measures cannot make safe from bombs. A little reflection however, based upon reliable estimates and the experience of air raids upon other large cities, shows that the fear which enemy propaganda seeks to engender in the hearts of Londoners is unfounded and that the effects of even large and continued attacks are small and out of all proportion to the number of buildings and the size of the population.



Raid On Paris

Taking as our basis of enquiry the German raid on Paris of June 3rd, 1940, when a hundred machines dropped about a thousand bombs and inflicted approximately a thousand casualties (254 killed, 652 wounded) and assuming further that London's seven million inhabitants are distributed evenly over the 692,907 square miles of Greater London's area, it appears that an air raid on the British metropolis, carried out under the same conditions as the attack on Paris, would kill or injure one in every seven thousand of the city's population.

In the Paris raid the German airmen flew at a height of nearly 30,000 feet and consequently aimed at no particular target. Many bombs burst in the open country, many others did no damage at all, while others naturally caused casualties in excess of the estimated average of 1 killed or wounded for each bomb. Greater London, however, is far less densely populated and its occupied dwellings are interspersed with numerous parks and open spaces. In view of the balloon barrage, anti-aircraft batteries and the difficult approach from across the sea, the estimates of London's danger have probably been framed at much too high a figure.

How would these estimates work out if the Germans were able to appear over London day after day for a month, or even for a year, and drop a thousand bombs on each visit? In one month 1/223 part of London would be laid in ruins and even in a year only one-nineteenth!

German Losses

These figures assume, moreover, that all the German machines reach their objectives and that none is shot down. Before the start of the big offensive in France, experts reckoned that Germany possessed some twelve thousand planes, of which five thousand were front-line machines of the latest types (inferior, no doubt, to the newest British models) and seven thousand reserve machines, most of them out of date. At that time the German losses in aircraft were reckoned at about 2,000, losses in pilots and wireless operators, gunners and observers at about 4,500. Some seven hundred of the destroyed German machines were fighters, with the result that Germany thereby lost 700 pilots and 700 of her best machine-gunners. The other 1,300 were bombing and reconnaissance machines, which carry a crew of three or four. Since the opening of the present fierce battles in France the figures of German machines brought down have grown considerably. It is not unduly optimistic to expect that the numerical superiority of the German air arm will soon vanish. If the possibility of repeated raids on London is viewed in the light of these German losses, it is evident that the Germans will not be able to keep up bombardments of London even for a month. By that time they should be already short of machines.

These considerations have obviously been weighed by the Germans themselves and for that reason—as appears from articles in the Italian press, notably one by Signor Ansaldo—the duty of "menacing" London has been allocated to the Italian Air Force. However, Italy's air arm will no doubt be called upon to deal with other situations than "bombardments of London."

No Danger Of Panic

The chief danger to London might have lain in the possibility of the population becoming panic-stricken by the constant threats of German propaganda. But no such danger exists. All preparations against a German attack on London have been taken a long time ago and in an atmosphere of complete calm. Even should the Germans exploit their occupation of part of the French coast and of Dutch and Belgian ports by undertaking a large-scale attack on London, the attempt would certainly end in failure. It would not affect our estimate of probable damage; the German losses would be correspondingly higher and further attempts on a similar scale would quickly evaporate.

In view of the foregoing considerations, it may be said, without levity, that London has no cause to be afraid. It sounds almost a paradox to add that the total loss of life from air raids on London would probably be less than the deaths from road accidents sustained by a modern capital or the casualties caused by the black-out in the early months of the war.

Long-range Guns?

It is also reported that the Germans are planning to mount a long-range gun on the French coast for the purpose of shelling London from across the Channel. The range of its fire is said to be 150 miles, the height of its trajectory 37 miles. Like Big Bertha, which shelled Paris between March 23rd and April 8th, 1915, its great range is said to be due to the fact that the shell throughout much of its course travels through space where it encounters very little resistance from the air. In 1915 altogether 183 shells fell on Paris and 120 in the suburbs. The heaviest casualties were sustained on March 29th—88 dead and 68 wounded. Bertha's barrel proved unable to stand the wear and tear of use and before long the gun was dismounted. If the German High Command is planning to shell London with a gun, it suggests that it expects no great results from aerial bombardment. As for the gun, it would be an early victim of British pilots or the Royal Navy.

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Bulls And Howlers

DO INDIANS LAUGH AT OTHER PEOPLE'S BLUNDERS AS DO THE IRISH, ENGLISH OR ANY OTHER WESTERNERS?

"Humour, which is so prominent a feature of Western literatures, of the East", said Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha, Vice-Chancellor, Patna University, delivering an address on "Bulls and Howlers" at a social gathering of the Bihar Youngmen's Institute on the 27th ultimo.

Proceeding he said: While we Indians have been endowed by Providence with many redeeming qualities, we have been practically denied the saving grace of humour, owing to which our speeches and writings are usually dull, ponderous and portentous. The press in our country has no journal devoted to a humorous approach to public affairs, such as is offered by the London 'Punch' (founded in 1841, and by several equally good journals in Western Europe and America. The only sense of humour betrayed by any one in India to-day is not by the publicman, publicist, journalist, professor or lecturer, but by the printer's devil. Though his work is unconscious, it is truly of a very high order. Judge of the feelings of the Governor, who having referred in a speech to his "Law officers", found himself describing them in the press report as his "Law officers"! Judge also of my own lacerated feelings when having (as the temporary Speaker) inducted into the chair the permanent incumbent, and welcomed him by saying that any observations in "commendation" of him were scarcely necessary, as his public services were well-known, found myself having said, in the report of a Patna daily that any remarks in "condemnation" of him were scarcely necessary. It is in view of this great lack of sense of humour in our country that I have ventured to address you to-night on the theme which I have chosen to call "Bulls and Howlers".

IRISH BULLS"

Now what are bulls—especially those called Irish bulls? An Irish bull is a ludicrous bungling in speech, or writing, implying some obvious absurdity, glaring contradiction, or mixed metaphor. The origin of this expression, may be traced to the word "bull" meaning an edict of the Pope. And for this reason, that there is so surprising a contrast and so great an incongruity, between the assertion of utmost humility at the commencement of a papal bull (in which the Pope signed himself 'servant of servants') and his claim of absolute supremacy over the entire Roman Catholic Christiandom, and sheer infallibility.

It may be said that those who usually resort to figurative language, or indulge in flowers of rhetoric, are certainly the most liable to perpetrate Irish bulls. As the Irish themselves excel in the art of flowery phraseology, they are, therefore, extremely prone to make such blunders. For example, the disaster to which a fine oratorical fight led an Irish politician when addressing a meeting of a company's share-holders is well-known. 'The blaze', he cried, 'that is lighted here to-day will not be quenched till it spreads a wave of indignation over the land, which will bring the bigoted directors of this company to their knees!" Truly wonderful that Hibernian rhapsody! An Irishman's explanation for committing Irish bulls was: "It is the effect of the climate", he protested, but added:—"If an Englishman were an Irishman, he'd make as many." Doubtless! A real genius for bulls had the Irish showman, who one night finding his audience to consist of but two women and a boy, thus addressed them:—"Ladies and gentlemen, as there is nobody here, I must dismiss you. To-night's performance will not be performed but will be repeated to-morrow." Let us hope he had a record house the following evening—he fully deserved it, that wonderful Irishman.

HUMOUR AND BLUNDERS

It is not to be supposed that it is only the Irish, and not others, who make bulls. The English, for example are by no means absolutely innocent of perpetrating such blunders. Surely it was an English orator who, in declaiming against landlords and capitalists, wound up with the following words:—"If these men were landed on an uninhabited island, they wouldn't be there half an hour before they would have their hands in the pockets of the naked savages!" How like a typical Englishman that—exploitation all over, exploitation of even the naked savage's pockets! And again another English speaker thus: "All along the untrodden paths of the future, we can see the hidden footprints of an unseen hand". Among bulls this surely is a gem of the purest ray serene. So also is the one from a Scotch publicman:—"We shall never rest until we see the British lion walking hand-in-hand with the floodgate of democracy", while a Welsh orator, in true Celtic spirit, propounded the alarming statement that "to work all over time, whether legal or illegal, is illegal."

Similar was the bull perpetrated by an Irishman who rushed to be the first to congratulate an English fried on his wedding, with the words:—"Many, many happy returns of the day." A capital bull was also perpetrated by an Irish peasant seeking advice, from his employer, over a quarrel. This is what he wrote to him:—Sir, Pat bid me go to the Devil, so I want to come straight to your honour, to seek your advice as to what to do now." There is a bull which is very often seen in most of the newspapers published in India. Who has not read at the conclusion of a report of some meeting that such and such a proposal was "carried unanimously, with only one dissenting voice."

FATHER OF "BULLS"

It will not be out of place to refer here to the capital blunders which are almost daily made during each successive session of the Houses of legislature. Sir Boyce Roche, popularly known as 'the father of bulls' speaking in the House of Commons once said—'It would be better Mr. Speaker, to give up not only a part but, if necessary, the whole of our constitution, in order to preserve the remainder. On another occasion, while deprecating the excesses of the French Revolution, he pictured the blood-thirsty mob in these words: 'Here, perhaps, Sir, the murderous revolutionaries would break in, cut us to mincemeat, and throw our bleeding heads on that table, in front of your chair, to stare us in the face'. These few examples, picked out at random, would convey, I trust, a better idea of Irish bulls, than any number of definitions I could have attempted.

INDIAN "BULLS"

Indian bulls also are found scattered fairly plentifully not in the speeches and writings of English-educated Indians, but mainly in those of the clerks, and semi-educated persons. To mention but a few, curious misunderstandings of the sense of English words were responsible for the statements of a clerk who explained that he had no son, because his wife was "impregnable", and of the veterinary assistant, who expressed himself in the course of a letter to his official superior: "I have brought the horse time and again for your Honour's persual I think he is prone to suckle wind". Then there is a press-reporter's happy description of a lady social reformer as "a female woman of the opposite sex".

In the perpetration of bulls in India, the Punjab, takes the lead "God bless Mr. Smith!" was the gratifying expression of good wishes on an arch erected in honour of the visit of a popular Deputy Commissioner to a small Punjab town; and further on as a compliment to his lady; "God help Mrs. Smith!" That was meant I suppose, as a compliment to the husband. But some other Indian provinces do not lag behind. Some times the city fathers, with a commendable desire to save public fund, will exercise thrift in the matter of decorations; and on one occasion an arriving Governor of Bombay (who landed a few days after his predecessor had been obliged, owing to illness, to sail home) was somewhat astonished at being greeted with "God Speed You Home To Your Friends!" With an eye to economy with the city fathers had devised the same set of decorations to serve for both the departure and arrival.

"HOWLERS"

Another branch of our subject is known as "howlers," which are supposed to be the answers given by students at their examinations. I shall give now some examples of howlers, which will perhaps interest you even more than bulls. A national Government is one that has no definite opinion at all, for it is made up of all sorts and conditions of political adventurers and agitators, who make friends for feathering their own nests, but do nothing important and so we get peace," is a well-known example of a howler. I shall quote some others "Q. What is the difference between 'mass' and 'weight'? A. "Mass is the thing. Weight is the same thing, but not exactly quite same thing. They really mean the same thing." Yet, a few more. "The Privy Council is the gathering of all the honourable men in the Empire, but is of no importance," is highly delightful. Similarly another examinee wrote: "A parable is a short story describing something you have been told but which you did not understand." Yet another student wrote: 'Capital punishment should be abolished in schools, as many teachers are inclined to make too much use of it." A very logically-minded examinee wrote: "A Rear-Admiral is the lowest type of Admiral" "Nouns derived from the word history,' wrote another, "are hysterics, and hysteria." To explain the phrase: "the hollow-sounding bittern one young hopeful wrote: "The bird hadn't had anything to eat for days." "In the early days of Scottish history sanitation was so bad that pigs walked about the streets just as people do nowaydays," was the reply of a budding scholar devoted to historical research.

WHAT MILTON WROTE!

To the question "What work did Milton write after having separated from his wife? the answer given was 'Paradise Regained. Asked in viva voce'. "If you stand facing the north, what have you on your left hand"?, the examinee promptly answered: "Fingers'. He deserved full marks, he did The following, too, might have come straight from a student of Dr. Hari Chand's fourth year class:—"Posthumous literary works are those written after you are dead." An examiner in grammar, who had asked for an example of the imperative mood, received the answer: "Come to-morrow to be hanged, drawn, and quartered", while a medical student concluded an essay on pneumonia as follows:—"Pneumatic fever takes off a lot of old men nowadays." Nor are law examinees far behind the others. "A morganatic marriage is a marriage where the queen can't have any children unless the State lets her bear them" was the very accurate reply of a law student. "An axiom is a true statement which is taken to be right, but it may be wrong, and then we prove it is right," was written by an examinee studying geometry—evidently with great advantages. It was he who also wrote: "A triangle is a square minus a fourth corner." "Bacon was a great lawyer and, therefore, he had a large streak of dishonesty in him," was written by my son, when he refused to study law, after taking his B.Sc., degree, but he added that he would like to emulate the fame of Newton as a Physicist. He is also responsible for the definition. "Substitute means the right article made out of the wrong stuff." This he has written since he has graduated in science. While at school he wrote:—"An isosceles triangle is a three-sided figure with two angles at the bottom, equal to the opposite sides, and any one of these equal to the third."

I should now bring these discursive remarks to a close. I have tried to awaken your latest sense of humour, and to make you feel that this world is, after all, not so gloomy and depressing a place to live in as our leaders, speakers, writers, professors and reformers would have us believe. If the subject I have discoursed upon has interested you. I may return to it again.—"Searchlight".

"MY goodness," exclaimed the stranger, who had dropped into the police court to pass away half an hour, "they've caught a pretty tough lot this morning, haven't they?"

"You're looking at the wrong lot," said his neighbour. "Those aren't the prisoners. They're the lawyers!"

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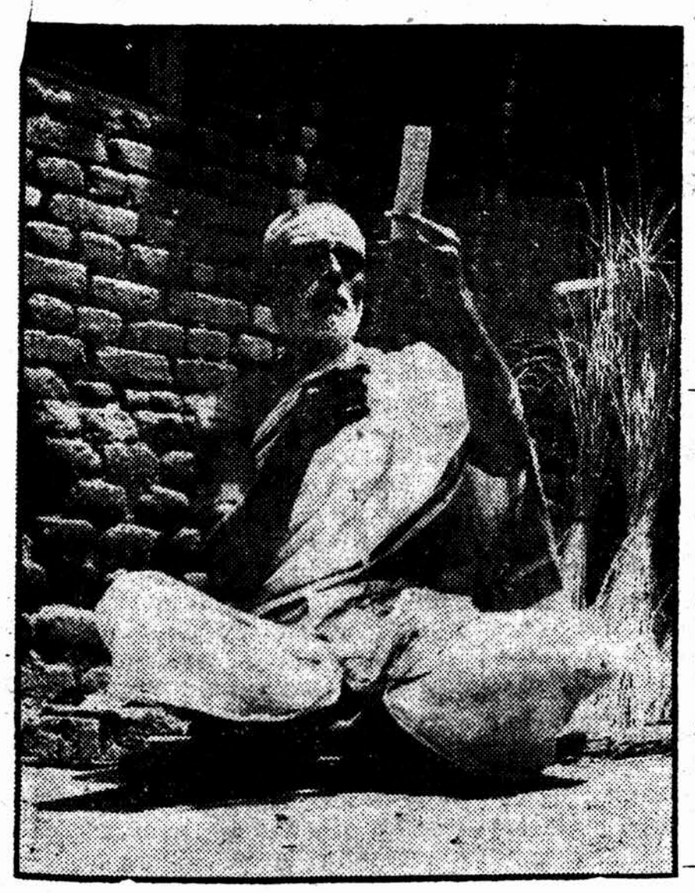
Wearing The New Sacred Thread



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A Brahmin spinning yarn for sacred threads.

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"Upakarma" Ceremony Of Twice-Born Hindus

By N. N.

ONE of the most important of Hindu festivals, observed by Brahmins and the rest of the 'high-caste' Hindus all over India is the 'Upakarma', which begins next Saturday, the Poornima (Full Moon Day) of the first half of the Hindu month of Shravana. This festival is celebrated mainly to cast off the old and worn-out sacred threads ('janois') and wear new ones.

The ceremonial changing of the sacred thread is considered by all orthodox Hindus to be a most sacred obligation and none of them will miss performing the necessary rituals connected with it on the occasion. Only those Hindus who are entitled to wear the sacred thread, namely, the Brahmins, the Kshatriyas and the Vaisyas, observe the festival and in every town and village of India, without a single exception anywhere, it is celebrated with all due religious ceremonies.

New Sacred Threads

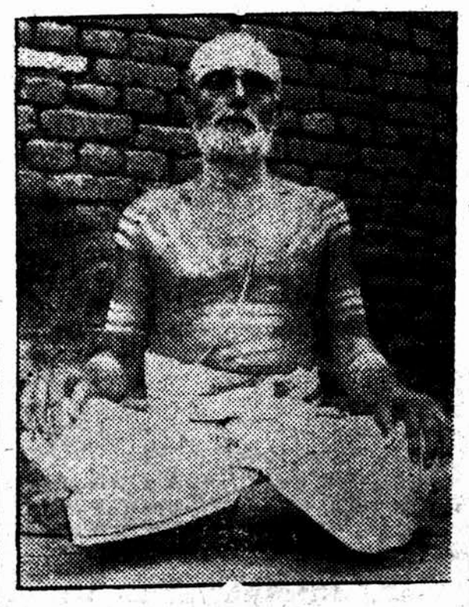
Though rituals connected with the festival differ in different parts of India, they centre around the one main object—the ceremonial casting off of the old sacred threads and the wearing of new ones. For this purpose, long before the day has dawned, all those who take part in the festival begin the day by bathing in a sacred tank, river, or sea. After wearing freshly washed clothes, usually of silk, all the eligible persons gather in the village temple or, if the place has a river-bank or a sea-shore, on the latter. The priest, who will be there for officiating, begins the rituals in front of a burning fire of 'aswattha' (sacred fig) wood fed by ghee. Prayers are offered to the gods, the Vedic 'mantras' are recited and all the assembled offer oblations to the 'pitris' (departed ancestors who live in heaven). At the end of all these ceremonies, to the accompaniment of a hymn from the holy Sanskrit texts, new sacred threads are worn on the body, while the old ones are taken out and thrown away.

Making a 'janoi' is a very sacred affair and only Brahmins of proven ability and unimpeachable orthodoxy can prepare it. The rules for its preparation, which were laid down in Hindu sacred texts two thousands years ago, are as rigidly observed even now as they were in Vedic times.

After purifying himself with a bath and after wearing freshly washed clothes, the man who prepares sacred threads picks out cotton from a plant specially grown in his house for the purpose. The plant will be reared with great care as a sacred tree and its product will not be used for any purpose other than the preparation of sacred threads. The cotton so gathered is cleaned with great pains, its seeds are removed and the cotton is made into rolls.

Spinning Sacred Threads

The Brahmin then sits in the 'Padmasana' posture and spins out the cotton into fine threads with the help of a 'takli'. The thread so got is then measured out to a fixed length and folded nine times and spun again into



The sacred thread is worn diagonally across the body. Here is a Brahmin with his sacred thread.

a continuous strand. This strand, which will usually be twelve feet long, is folded thrice and the ends secured by a complex kind of knot known as "Brahma's Knot". The tying of the knot marks the finding of the 'janoi' and is done to the accompaniment of the chanting of a sacred formula in Sanskrit which is expected to give it the necessary sanctity.

As all who are acquainted with the Hindus know, the sacred thread is first worn by a Hindu boy on his Upanayanam (sacred thread ceremony) day. The performing of the Upanayanam and the wearing of the thread is the initiation of the boy into the fold of his caste. They signify the fact that the wearer has now become a full-fledged member of his community.

Significance Of The Ceremony

The significance of the sacred thread is explained by the Hindus thus: "It symbolizes the body, speech and the mind. It symbolizes the control of each; and therefore, when the knots are tied in it, it means that the man who wears the thread has gained control over body, speech and mind."

BOOKS OF STRAW

In normal times wood pulp and esparto grass are the chief raw materials used in making paper. Both have to be imported—the grass from Spain and North Africa, the pulp from Scandinavia, Canada and Newfoundland. To lessen the demands on our shipping in war time paper manufacturers are looking for substitute raw materials. Straw is a useful one, and a paper mill in Kent has adapted its plant to deal with 10,000 tons of straw annually. With hundreds of thousands more acres of corn growing in Britain this year, farmers will have a substantial surplus of straw for the paper-makers. So very soon you may be reading books and magazines of straw—and writing "straw letters."

NOVEL PATENTS

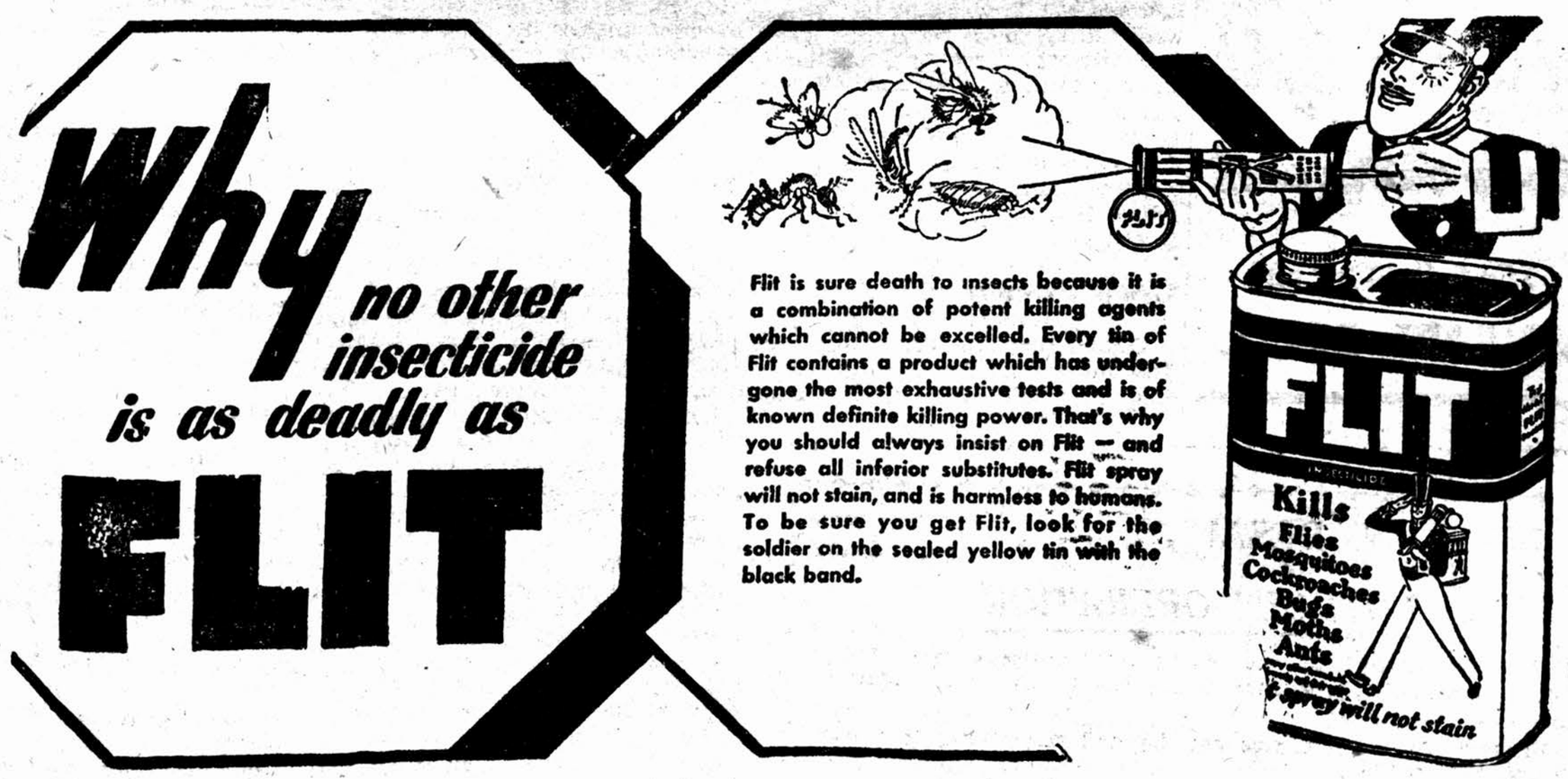
Among the new inventions recently patented in U.S.A. are the following:—

An attachment for telephones which automatically shuts off the switch when the receiver has been left off the hook after a pre-set interval of time.

A comb with detachable teeth which can be replaced in case one becomes broken.

A bedspread which automatically rolls up, window-shade fashion, when it is desired to remove it from the bed.

Airplane propellers made from woven cotton and steel wire fabric laminated together.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SALUTE TO KASHMIR

II—It Always Calls One Back

By JAWAHARLAL NEHRU
(With Acknowledgment To "National Herald")

I HAVE written that Kashmir had a static appearance. Yet there was one major and fundamental change, which I sensed as soon as I set foot on its soil. I had heard of political awakening there, of the growth of a big organisation, often of troubles and conflicts, of good happenings and bad. I had taken interest in all this and read about it, and sometimes discussed it with those most concerned. So I expected to see this change.

Inner Significance

I try to be receptive, to tune myself to the inner mood of the mass, so that I can understand it and react to it. That understanding and reaction are necessary before I can try to impose my thought and will on them. So my mental temperature varies with the environment, and for a while I allow it full rein before I pull myself up, lest I go astray. Sometimes a contrary reaction is produced in me by some untoward event, which affects me far more then because of my receptive mood.

With this experience behind me, I set myself out to understand the inner significance of the popular movement in Kashmir. People came to me to speak in praise of it or to criticise it, and I listened to them patiently and sometimes learned something from them. But my rod of measurement cared

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru

little for the incidents that seem to excite some people. I was not out to measure individuals, though to some extent that also had to be done, but to grasp what the mass of the people felt, what moved them, what they aimed at, though vaguely and semi-consciously, what strength they had developed, what capacity for united action.

I sensed that Kashmir was astir and the masses were on the move. That had been a common experience to me in many parts of India during the past twenty years. But it was an uncommon experience on that scale in an Indian State. There could be no doubt of the widespread awakening among the people; and of a growing feeling of self-reliance and strength. In this respect, in some ways, Kashmir seemed to be in advance. It was difficult to judge of the discipline and self-imposed restraint that accompanied this new found strength.

I think there was a measure of discipline also, though perhaps not so much as in the more politically developed parts of India. Perhaps also that idealism, which has been so marked a feature of the Indian Nationalist movement, was not present to the same degree. The political awakening had not yet brought in its train that hard experience and close thinking which we had had elsewhere. That was natural, for the Kashmir movement was comparatively young, though even in its few years of life, it had gone through many an experience which had moulded it and given it shape.

Great Promise

Considering the brief life of this movement, I was surprised to find how vital and widespread it was, although I saw it during a period of quiescence. It had changed the face of Kashmir during these few years, and, if properly led and controlled, it held promise of great good for the country.

In this leadership it was fortunate, for Sheikh Mohamad Abdullah was a real leader of the people, beloved of them, and with vision which looked ahead and did not lose itself in the petty conflicts, of the moment. He was the founder and initiator of the movement. At first it began on communal lines and became entangled in many unfortunate occurrences. But Sheikh Abdullah pulled it out of these ruts and had the courage and statesmanship to steer it out of the narrow waters of communalism into the broad sea of nationalism. Dangers and difficulties still remain—which one of us is free from them?—and he will have to steer carefully and to overcome them.

It was a remarkable feat for any person to have brought about this political awakening among the poverty-stricken and helpless people of Kashmir. It was still more remarkable to check it from overflowing into wrong channels, and to guide it with a strong hand along the right path. The difficulties were increased during the past three years by the growth of the communal spirit all over India, which inevitably had some effect on Kashmir also. Sheikh Abdullah performed these remarkable feats and rightly earned the title of Sher-e-Kashmir' by which he is popularly known. He did not and he could not get rid of all the ills—communal or other—that a popular movement suffers from. But the measure of his considerable success is obvious enough in Kashmir to-day.

The Minority

This movement has so far affected Kashmir proper far more than Jammu province, which is partly allied to and affected by Punjab politics. In a sense Kashmir is a definite historical, cultural and linguistic unit and it was natural for a popular movement to spread there first without producing the same effect on Jammu. Kashmir proper has an overwhelmingly big proportion of Muslims in the population; there are about 95 per cent of them. If Jammu province is included, the Muslim proportion is reduced to about 75 per cent, which is substantial enough.

The Hindus of Kashmir proper, chiefly Kashmiri Pandits, though only about 5 per cent, are an essential and integral part of the country and many of their families have played a prominent part in Kashmir's history for a thousand years or more. Even to-day they play a significant part in the State services and administration. Essentially these Kashmiri Pandits are the middle class intelligentsia. Intellectually they compare very favourably with any similar group in India. They do well in examinations and in the professions. A handful of them, who migrated from south to other parts of northern India during the last two hundred years or so, have played an important part in public life and in the professions and services in India, out of all proportion to their small numbers.

A popular mass movement, especially in Kashmir proper with its 95 per cent Muslim population, was bound to be predominantly Muslim. Otherwise it would not be popular and would not affect the masses. It was also natural that the Hindu minority of 5 per cent should not view it with favour, both from the communal and the middle-class point of view. Certain unfortunate occurrences and communal riots in 1931 added to these fears and suspicions. The Kashmiri Pandits, though small in numbers, impelled by a desire for self-protection, started organising themselves as a communal group.

Since then the situation has certainly improved, and, though fear and suspicion remain to some extent, the feeling of hostility is much less. This has been brought about by a keener appreciation of the realities of the situation as well as by Sheikh Abdullah's consistent policy to give the popular movement a national basis. A number of Kashmiri Pandits, especially some bright young men, have definitely joined the National Conference. The great majority, however, hold formally aloof though in no hostile sense, and a definite attempt to have friendly and co-operative relations is visible. I am leaving out of consideration the activities or reaction of individuals, who do not make much difference when considering the various currents and group forces at play.

Outside Influence

I imagine, though I have no definite data for this, that the development of the Congress movement and of the Khudai Khidmatgars in the North-West Frontier Province had considerable influence on Kashmir during the last ten years. The two are adjoining neighbours and have many contacts, and yet the Afghans and the Kashmiris differ from each other markedly. It is surprising that such close neighbours, who have lived next to each other for nearly a thousand years, should differ so much physically, intellectually, culturally and emotionally. But in spite of these differences, there is much in common, and the political upheaval in the Frontier Province was bound to produce its reactions in Kashmir.

I was exceedingly fortunate therefore, in having as my companion during the Kashmir visit, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, who has been the cause of this political awakening in the Frontier and who symbolises it so much in his own person. It was obvious that he was a favourite of the Kashmiris, as he has become of people in all parts of India. 'Fakhr-e-Afghan' or Badshah Khan, as he is popularly and affectionately known, was a delightful companion, though a hard task-master occasionally.

Peril Of Safeguards

I addressed many great gatherings in Srinagar and outside, but I had gone to Kashmir more to learn and to understand than to teach. Two of the Srinagar meetings I addressed were held under the auspices of the National Conference, whose guest I was. Two others in Srinagar were held under the auspices of the Yuvak Sabha, the organisation of the Kashmiri Pandits, and one of these meetings, held at my parti-

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Charms Of India's Rich Bird-Life

Love Of Nature And Its Feathered Creation Should Be Actively Stimulated In Our Villagers And Children

By K. S. KARANTH

OUR country can boast of more abundant wealth of bird-life than any other country, excepting perhaps South America. Practically every village has full access to the charms of bird-life. But, whereas man's greed has denuded Europe of much of this pleasure, its reverse i.e. human apathy, has made nature waste its precious gifts on us.

When we enquire whether our people were apathetic in the past also, we may get the firm answer 'No'. Did not our poets go into raptures over the music of the cuckoo, the companionship of the 'chakravaka' the grace of the flamingo, the flirting body of the 'khanjana' (wagtail) and the dance of the peacock? These birds have surely become classical like the classics themselves

Bird-lore In Classics

But, going deeper into the subject, we may also observe that bird-life dealt with by them showed variety neither in tone nor in the types of birds chosen. The very same 'krauncha,' 'chakravaka', 'shuka' and 'pika', haunted almost all the palace-parks and hermitages alike. To those classical writers the birds themselves helped to lend colour to the themes or situations as the case may be. There are few instances where birds themselves formed the subject of the topics. Damayanti got the swan for the despatch of her love letters. Saraswati chose to drive on the lovely peacock and the parrot, called the Pandit among birds, had always to listen passively to the out-pourings of foresaken love.

Bird-lore of the past does not seem to be charitable to the birds themselves. Even 'Panchatantra" which features animal life makes them the victims of moral teaching and Machiavellian diplomacy. We then feel all the contrast with the nightingale of Hans Anderson.

Folklore is another source of information on the bird-lore of our land. It is true that it is not very inspiring, for superstition has engulfed the nature of bird life. The lapwing flying in the night utters the cry of ghosts. The crow is only a shape assumed by our ancestors coming to collect their annual dues by picking up the 'pinda' or sacramental rice-ball in a shraddha. If the owl sits on our roof, it is a notice to quit the house forthwith. The barn owl is an evil speaker who passes on his message in the early hours of the morning to the village soothsayer. The fly-catcher crying behind your kitchen garden is but the soul of a pearl merchant craving for redemption from the ghost world.

Folk-songs Of The Tulus

Some folk-songs, however, are a bit more charitable in this aspect. Though their number is few, they demonstrate the poet's love for his subject. There is a lullaby in Tulu, set to music after the twitter of the weaver bird. In fact, it is a bird that causes a lot of mischief to the farmer's crop. Still the villager sings of it thus:

Truvele chale pole chale,
She was born over the tops of the Ghats
But she comes down to the country-side
See her there alighting,
Her wings often beating
Now she alights on the temple flag-staff
Chale (i.e. the weaver bird) sharpens her beak
and chale ruffles her wings
the bird with a nutlike head....

The 'lal', of the finch family, India's robin red-breast, evokes pity in the heart of a Kannada poet. He makes an ardent appeal to children not to throw stones at what he calls 'Lord Rama's own birds'.

There is a rice-planting song in Tulu called the 'Kua'. Kua is a bird common to our village brooks and ponds and it is so named in Tulu after its cry 'Kua-kua-kua...' The tune on the song is woven into this 'Kua' sound. It asks: 'Kua, kua, where doest thou sit?' and the reply comes:

'Kua, kua I say—I sit on the rice plants.'

After each query and its answer about the haunts of this bird, comes the cry 'kua' in unison as a chorus from the rice-planters. Though the song has very little in praise of the bird, the village women's observation of this fugitive bird, and its lovely cry has evoked a nice little song in terms of village music.

Present-day Neglect

So much for history. But, what about the present? Would not our life be better if we knew more of our hedge-birds at least? Thousands of birds that fly before our eyes in season and out of season have not even evoked a desire to name them. Ask any villager about the oriole or the copper-smith to name it. He simply says, 'it is a wild bird'. What apathy! Do we need foreigners to catalogue Indian birds? Cannot our poverty-stricken life be brightened if we know more of these charming friends whose music, colour and rhythmic flight shed a new radiance around them.

It will not be out of place to recall here the sight I met with one rainy day in a small village in Bijapur. The little village of Halsangi lies on the Sholapur-Bijapur road. It is noted neither for gardens nor landscape. It has a small brook, mostly dry, and by its side a neem grove. But, one great thing that the village can boast of is its multitude of peacocks that gather in the grove every evening, unmolested by the villager, who has made it a religion not to kill a single peacock. One evening, fortunately for me, clouds began to gather in the sky and it began to thunder. All of a sudden deep passion was roused in the hearts of the male members of the family. They almost turned mad and danced to please their mates, unmindful of those who were witnessing their lovely courtship. It was a lovely ballet of extreme beauty and grace. How many villages can boast of such a treat? Man's gluttony has robbed quite a number of villages of such charm.

Chinese Contrast

In one particular respect China is very great. Modern painters like Jan Fu Koo (who, some years ago, conducted an exhibition of his paintings in Bombay), show what love they bear to bird-life. Amongst modern Indian painters mention must be made of Devi Prasad Roy Chowdhury and Madhavan Nair.

In the present social life of our country it is the Muslim community alone that shows some fancy for pet birds, though they may be caged ones. Lals, parrots, mynas and partridges have been their great favourites. Another popular pastime with them is pigeon-flying, which is a more lively hobby both for the owner and the bird. Our Muslim brothers still retain the tradition of the Moghuls, for the Moghul period, if we can believe their paintings, was a period of bird admiration.

It is high time for people who want to make the poor man's life worth living, to handle this problem in a more sensible way than has hitherto been done. The rich ought to be taught that no bank account, however big, can bring such real joy as that of observing nature, especially bird-life. A lot of our middle-class can spend their week-ends enjoying nature, if the faculty of active sensing has not been already impaired by the stylized cinema and gramaphone. Urban life needs an escape from such dull entertainment to that which the villages can provide. And the villagers themselves should be taught to look up on its natural wealth as an inexhaustible source of pleasure.

Child's Love Of Wild Life

Only right education can evoke or enhance the latent love of the child for wild life. The child's text-books at present, in this respect, are but atrocities to nature. They are an insult 'to the nevertheless uneducated child'. If they have a few lessons on animal or birdlife they are of the post mortem table-type analysis of their beaks and bones. They speak nothing more than the cock and the hen of his household. In fact, the child knows more than what the text-book proposes to teach him. Show a child some lovely coloured pictures of birds. How much it feels about them! How many interrogatives will be hurled at you. Does one want a greater opportunity to teach it? Lessons on Nature should be of the type that would create real interest in the child for the subject.

All pleasures should evoke in us a more responsible emotion. They must make us active and not mere passive onlookers and nothing can do this more than active life itself. Is not bird-life such a potential source for our joys?

A fly-catcher's supplementary tail looks exceedingly nice when he moves about in a wavy fashion in air.

TWO YOUNG COPPERSMITHS.

The Dancers Of Limbdi

Their Folk-Dances Are Fiery Like Flame But Accurate Like Machines

By VILEM HAAS

J. H. HERDER, the great German humanist of the eighteenth century, probably the extremist antithesis to the brutalized German national spirit of to-day, once published a book entitled: "Die Stimmen der Volker in Liedern." (The Voices of the Nations in Songs.)

It is a collection of the old folk-songs and folk-poetry of all nations, of the Slavs, Germans, Mongolians, Celts, Semites and so on; naturally, those of the Indians are included in it. The purpose of this enterprise which, at that time, was a very difficult one, was to show that, in the old folk-songs and folk-poems there exists something intellectual which is common to all nations—a spiritual substance which originates in the hearts and the minds of men, and appeals to the hearts and minds of all people, of whatsoever nation and race they may be—a primary substance, or as the old alchemists said, a "prima materia" of the passion-swayed, artistically creative soul of the people, which Herder called "folk-soul."

"Volkstum"

Goethe then took up this idea of his teacher Herder and suggested coining a new word "Volkstum" (folk-hood), by which is meant only that which is the purest, the most uncorrupted and the most primitive of a people, not that which is dull, commonplace and depraved, which adheres to every nation.

If one opens this book by Herder one finds his idea and Goethe's idea confirmed on every printed page: an Eskimo mother who sings her baby to sleep, a Scottish mother who mourns beside the dead body of her hero son, a Chinese bride who longingly awaits her bridegroom, or Sakuntala, who, unrecognised, is spurned by her royal husband—all these, when they express their love, their longing, their sorrow, their joy, in the primitive language of art, touch the heart of a reader as though they were the voices of his own heart and of his own people, for that which is the pure and the primitive in man, when it is expressed in pure and primitive fashion, is common to all men.

This universal conception of the "folk-soul" comprising all peoples, recurred to my mind again and again when I saw the magnificent folk-dances in the State of Limbdi. They are like the loveliest, profoundest folk-songs: they are bound to appeal to the heart and the mind of every spectator, of whatever nationality he may happen to be. He feels reminded of himself, of the deepest secret of his own mind, there where the old, faded-away sounds dwell in his own soul, the voice of his mother, of his first love, of his native village, and the sound of the folk-songs and folk-dances with which he is familiar since childhood.

Crucial Test

I was born and I grew up in the sphere of Slav culture, and so, for me, the kinship of these Limbdi dances with Czechoslovakian, Yugoslavian and Russian folk-dances, with which I am familiar since childhood, was overwhelming. However, when I examined myself more closely, I found that there was no kind of external similarity in the detail. It was only the whole manner in which the national soul expresses itself in the genuine folk-dance which moved me so profoundly and so intimately, and I would not be surprised if a Frenchman, an Italian, a Briton, or a Chinese, would feel equally strongly reminded of his own home as I was reminded of mine. But it is just this which is the crucial test of pure, genuine folk-art—namely, that everyone feels himself reminded of his own people and their soul, and therein of that which is most profound in himself.

These dances affected me quite differently from other Indian dances. A European who sees old Indian dances, for example, Indian temple-dances, will admire above all the restraint, the restriction of movement, the completeness of form of these dances—he will find that, essentially, only the head, the hands and the feet are used for the expression, the rhythm of the emotion, of the passion, while the body, very steady and well under control and used most sparingly for purposes of expression, reminds one rather of a beautiful piece of sculpture, a relief or a statue, than of a passion-swayed, sensitive human body.

Two Contrasts

I have heard by how many ancient rules and laws this poise of the female Indian dancer of artistic dances is determined, and this noble bond with ancient usage and with ancient knowledge can be felt throughout.—On the other hand, I was formerly much occupied also with the modern tendencies for reform in the artistic dance in Europe, which reforms, as is well-known, originated with Isadora Duncan and Jacques Dalcroze, and principally aimed at releasing the body from all old laws and rules of the dance and educating it to the free, untrammelled expression of music, to unhampered rhythmical motion in harmony with the music.

Here we have two great contrasts: the absolutely restrained old Indian artistic dance and the entirely unrestricted modern European artistic dance. I have been intensely interested and stimulated by both extremes, but I should be guilty of a falsehood were I to say that either of the two had really deeply stirred my soul. Assuredly not so deeply as these folk-dances of Limbdi.

For it is just this which is so marvellous in these dances; how the unrestrained passion of the expression of the body is here held in bonds by the almost mechanical exactness and precision of the execution—how the fire of the temperament is here mingled with the ice of an ultra-refined dance-technique, without the fire and the ice destroying each other, as they would in Nature. How this could originate in a primitive, isolated village in a corner of India—that is a real mystery.

Fire And Precision

For, it seems to me, it is one of the profoundest problems of art in general: neither does unrestrained passion alone create art, nor do rules and regularity alone do so—only in their fertile combination does this miracle take place which we call "Art". The folk-dances are fiery like tongues of flame—but at the same time they operate as accurately as machines. These twenty dancers become absorbed into one being with forty arms and feet which are controlled by one single nerve-centre. Out of the monotonous beat of the "tabla" and "dhol", of the little bells and the sticks which are struck against each other there suddenly bursts forth a blaze of fire which emanates directly from the soul of this weird creature with forty hands and feet. The puzzle of these dances is how so much regularity and accuracy can combine with so much passion to form a unity. But, fundamentally, it is the same riddle as is presented in a poem by Dante or by Baudelaire: the problem of intuition and rule, of freedom and obedience to laws.

In this sense the dances are Art, true Art—as great as any Art upon earth.

DILEMMA OF MACHINE AGE

Think of the grim paradox that lurks behind these words: that modern society has found no way of keeping its machine running, and its members at work, save by preparing war.

Ultimately, for one simple reason: that a machine-economy can work to capacity only if its products are given away. And in our society we dare not give things away, because we should knock the bottom out of it if we did.

Here is a civilization which its very machines would compel to be Christian, but the nature of men rebels. Give away it must. Give away in love it will not, it dare not. Give away in hate, therefore. Give away to each other as enemies . . . destruction and death beyond the dreams of avarice. The charity of this civilization is war; total war.—J. Middleton Murry, in "The Listener."

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"Working Man's University"

Movies' Unique Role In Soviet Russia

★

By D. G. TENDULKAR

★

IT is misleading to speak of the Soviet "film industry", for films are not mere merchandise in U. S. S. R. Lenin said, "Cinema is the most important of all arts for us." The industry is regarded neither as pure entertainment nor as an amenity which should pay its way. For this reason—the absence of profit-making basis—the film industry in USSR is totally different from the film industry elsewhere.

The industry, compared with the American film industry, is in its infancy. But, the present progress and the constant attention the Soviet State is giving ensures that within the next few years the film industry in USSR will surpass the combined film industries of America and Europe.

At the beginning of 1925 only 14 per cent. films shown in the country were of Soviet origin. To-day the percentage is not less than 95.

There are to-day 10,000 sound cinemas and 36,000 silent projectors (mostly on farms and schools) to cover a population of 160,000,000. Molotov's latest report provides for the extension of the network of cinema theatres and six-fold increase of permanent and other sound cinemas by the end of the Third Five Year Plan. (1942).

Film finance in the rest of the world is a cross between a science and racket. To finance a film, money is brought and sold. Lavish automobiles, expensive office equipment and costly advertising add to the overhead costs, and the film stars have to be persuaded by fat cheques to appear in pictures in order to persuade a jaded public to risk being fooled again. In the USSR, stock exchanges and the brokers and the middlemen have passed out of existence. Work is demanded from each according to his ability and is recompensed according to the work performed.

The film industry and the film distributing trade is in the hands of the State, the controlling body being the All Union Soviet Film Direction in Moscow.

The Film Section of the Central Committee of Art, which is closely associated with the Government, regulates the planning of subjects as well as their subsequent execution.

There are film production studios in almost each of the separate Republics. There are studios in ten cities in the Soviet Union for the production of "story films", including two studios for the production of children's films. Besides there are studios for newsreels, cartoon films, documentary and scientific films. A large group of studios is now being built in the Caucasus and when this is completed all the more important Soviet films will be made there, the site having been chosen for its excellent weather conditions and varied scenery. I had seen the elaborate plans of this city—the Soviet Gollywood (as pronounced in h-less Russian) in 1937. A batch of eminent Soviet engineers, cameramen, and directors were sent to U. S. A. in 1935 to study the film production in Hollywood for this purpose.

Films are made for different national republics, in their languages, national in character but socialist in content.

Moscow Studio

The Moscow studio, the largest and most active, contains four main groups for the production of full length features, for children's films, for news-reels, for cartoons, and for technical and educational films. In 1936 the Moscow studios released 15 full-length sound films, compared with 4 in 1935. About 2,000 people are employed in film production in Moscow. Leningrad stands only second in this respect to Moscow.

Kalinin, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of U. S. S. R., among the decorated artists of the State Jewish Theatre and Cinema. Alongside Kalinin is the artists of the Republic, Mikhoels.

The control of newsreel and documentary films is vested in Newsreel Film Trust. Varied work is done in this line. Special newsreels for children upto 8 years and from 8-17 are also made. There are special theatres for the exhibition of newsreels and documentary films. They remain open for 12 hours, with continuous programme. The Soviets sent their own cameramen to Abyssinia, Spain and China for shooting documentary pictures for the benefit of their cinemagoers. These pictures differ from the usual capitalistic newsreels in the respect that the Soviets not only show war scenes, but the social as well as the cultural life of the people concerned.

Raw film material and cinema equipments, including cameras and lenses, are manufactured in the land itself; and in the near future, the studios will use only Soviet material.

In each city where there is a studio or film manufacturing

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Curtain for Children's Cine-theatre in Moscow.

The Riddle Of 'Naundorff'

This Week's Strange Story Of Real People

BY VINCENT TOWNE.

The Captive In The Temple

THE fall of the guillotine upon the neck of Louis XVI, made that hapless monarch's only son, the Dauphin Charles Louis, King of France.

The child King was shut up in the prison of the Temple at the time of his father's execution. He was not yet eight and altogether at the mercy of his jailer, Simon, a member of the Consell Generale de la Seine, who had orders from the Terrorists to teach the helpless lad indecent and profane language and to make a drunkard of him.

After languishing in prison for three years this little King Louis XVII. became lost to history. His fate has been one of the sphinx riddles of the ages.

Every one sharing knowledge of it seems to have come to a tragic end. Simon, the jailer, had his head lopped off by the guillotine, leaving the secret to his widow, Mme. Simon, who, by order of King Louis XVIII., was seized immediately after the Bourbon restoration and imprisoned in an insane asylum at Bictere until her death, 15 years later. She had persisted in asserting that the boy King had been carried off, and it is claimed that her imprisonment was directly due to her knowledge of the lad's fate.

The Abbe Dubois, rector of St. Marguerite's was commanded by Louis XVIII. to sign a declaration that the remains of the lost child had been interred in the cemetery of that church and on refusing was poisoned to death

The Duc de Berri, nephew of Louis XVIII., asserted that the boy King still lived, and after denouncing his royal uncle as a usurper suffered assassination.

In 1810 there appeared in Berlin a mysterious stranger, who, in the upper part of his face, bore an astonishing resemblance to Louis XVI. and had the famous protruding chin characteristic of Marie Antoinette's family. Claiming to be the lost Dauphin, he correctly described secret hiding places in the interior of the Temple prison, where the boy King had been hidden, and went into elaborate details concerning plots to rescue the royal child. Bearing upon these plots, he had letters, said to have been afterward identified as genuine.

According to his story, he had been carried away from the Temple and another child had been substituted in his place; but this child having died, a second substitute, a deaf mute, was put in the secret hiding place in the garret of the Temple tower, which he described accurately. Being taken in charge by Barras, a member of the Committee of Public Safety, who had overthrown the Terrorist Robespierre, he said that he had been held as a hostage that the revolutionists might bring Louis XVIII. to their feet. Then had come the reign of Napoleon, who had kept him a prisoner many years, part of the time in a dungeon at Vincennes. Later he had been taken to the Vendee and then to Italy, where Pope, Pius VI. and Pius VII. had protected him.

In support of this mysterious man's story, it has been claimed that Empress Josephine, widow of Napoleon, on the day before her death, told Emperor Alexander of Russia that the lost Dauphin was still alive and that Louis XVIII. was therefore an usurper. 'Tis said that when Louis XVIII. attempted to "publicly commemorate the Dauphin's death" Pius VII. forbade him.

According to the story of this stranger claiming to be the lost Dauphin, he had lately left Italy and wandered on foot to Berlin, nearing which city a stranger had overtaken him on the road and told him that he would need a passport to enter. The pilgrim having no passport, the intruder pressed upon him one that had been made out in the name of another man, one Naundorff. So, as Naundorff, the alleged lost Dauphin entered the Prussian capital, where he let himself up in business as a watchmaker and let his story leak out. After a while the King of Prussia learned his secret and, it is said, obtained all of his documents. Holding these over the head of Louis XVIII., he exacted from the monarch treaty concessions disadvantageous to France.

Six years after entering Berlin Naundorff wrote to Louis XVI'S daughter, the Duchesse d'Angouleme claiming to be her lost brother.

As a result he became the victim of persecutions said to have been inspired by the French King's secret agents.

He was accused of arson and counterfeiting, but made his way to Paris, where he was identified as the rightful Louis XVII, by Doctor de Caro, physician of his alleged sister, the Duchesse d'Angouleme; also by her dentist, by Mme. de Rambaud, once femme-de-chambre of the little Dauphin, and by others who had access to the place at the time of Louis XVI. His story was accepted also by Jules Favre, the noted French statesman, who became his attorney and confidante.

Later Naundorff settled in Hol-

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Lesson Of Dunkirk

Rush Of Allied Troops Into Belgium Paved Way To Nazi Break-Through Near Sedan

More Light On Belgian Debacle

The real story of the Battle of Flanders will go down in military history as an epic. Not enough of the facts are known now to estimate accurately all that has happened there, writes Mr. Edwin L. James in "The New York Times." There was, in the first place, the surprising German break through the French lines near Sedan, where as Prime Minister Churchill stated, for the first two days there were no defenders as the invaders swept through the supposedly impregnable Ardennes Forest. The French who were there had gone north into Belgium. And troops to replace them did not arrive in time. For that the French Commander in Chief lost his job. Then, in the second place, there was the very bold operation of the Germans in sending through a narrow corridor mechanized troops which got behind the Allied lines and cut off the forces in Flanders from the main French Army. In the third place, there was the surrender of the Belgian King, without notice to the Allied forces who had gone into Belgium at his request. In the fourth place, there was the remarkable evacuation of Allied forces from Dunkerque, where perhaps 200,000 fighting men were saved from what the Germans had announced as an unbreakable iron ring. And also there is the background of the first big use of mechanized forces and intensified air fighting against both armies and ships.

It is a magnificent story to be written some day when all the records can be had.

Just a sidelight may be given here on why the Allied forces rushed into Belgium and thus gave to the Germans the chance to come through in the region of Sedan.

THE POSITION OF BELGIUM

When that full story is written it will be told that the position of Belgium and its leaders, especially King Leopold, was a much more irritating factor for the Allies than had been supposed. From the start of the war in September, the Allies had been much worried about Belgium. They realized that the real Maginot Line stopped at the eastern corner of Belgium and they realized that there was always the possibility of a German drive through Belgium in an effort to turn the main Maginot Line.

When the war started feelers were put out in Brussels which brought to light that the position of Leopold was that he would not co-operate with the British and French in strengthening his position because he believed Belgium would be able to remain neutral, whereas if she co-operated with the Allies she would surely be attacked when Hitler moved against France.

On the day in December when there were reports that Hitler was about to move against Belgium, both the British and the French appealed again to Brussels for co-operation with the Allied staffs for a better defence. It was refused. In January, when the second Belgian scare came from Germany, the proposal was repeated and again turned down.

FINAL APPEAL TO LEOPOLD

Then came the invasion of Denmark and Norway. Again the

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

ECONOMICS OF A DECCAN VILLAGE

"SAROLA KASAR"—Study of a Deccan Village in the Famine Zone—By Messrs. L. B. Jagalpure and K. D. Kale—Gongale Lane, Ahmednagar.

The chief characteristic of this book lies in the fact that it is the product of the labour of love of two retired Government servants, one a Mamlatdar and the other a sub-registrar, who, during their official career, had special opportunities of establishing close contacts with rural people. The authors deserve to be congratulated on the pains they have taken in collecting detailed information regarding the social and economic condition of a typical Deccan village in the famine tract and on the enterprise they have shown in publishing the results of their investigation in a fairly large volume. The book gives a full and vivid picture of the life of the people of a village in which dry farming predominates and which is not very much influenced by modern economic developments. The study before us is not, of course, a scientific and a critical piece of work. As Mr. A. M. Macmillan, who was Collector of Ahmednagar District, in which Sarola village is situated, and who encouraged and helped the authors in their labours, observes in his foreword to the book, the study is of special value because of the extent to which it succeeds in conveying an understanding of the outlook, standards and interests of the village community.

The authors have taken nothing for granted. Every phase of the village, natural, sociological and economic, has been fully described and the curious reader will find in the book many interesting things about village life of which he has no knowledge or of which he has only vague ideas. We have, first, a description of the village, its topography, its lands, sites and buildings. Then comes a detailed account of the agriculture of the village, including implements of husbandry, processes of village, wells, hedges etc. The village crops have a separate chapter devoted to them and cattle have received a similar treatment. The administration and the social life of the people of the village are described in great detail and the account of the customs, ceremonies, and the standard of living of the simple folk that follows, is extremely interesting. The chapter entitled Economics, deals with land revenue, indebtedness, markets and bazars and home industries. With regard to indebtedness, the burden, according to the authors, is neither heavy nor very excessive. This is peculiar in a village in the famine zone of the Deccan. The chapter on population gives an interesting account of the various castes composing it and the occupations of the people. Lastly, we have a series of statistics relating to different aspects of village life. The book has a number of illustrative maps and charts which will be found useful. The authors have thrown out their own suggestions with regard to improvements they would like to be made for the amelioration of the condition of the people of the village. The book is a storehouse of information about the condition of the rural population, a subject which has attracted considerable attention in recent years.

V. G. K.

GREAT BOOKS IN BRIEF

"The Fall Of The House Of Usher"

(BY EDGAR ALLAN POE)

Among the short stories of the world in which the use of words plays like a musical background to the plot of the story, none surpasses "The Fall of the House of Usher."

Since the story is written in the first person, it is difficult to retell We shall simply call the narrator the Friend.

As the Friend of Roderick Usher arrived at the ancient mansion situated on a grim lake, he felt again the gloomy depression which this place had brought upon him on former visits. Today the mansion seemed ready to crumble, a fissure zigzagged from top to bottom along one side. The Friend absorbed all the mysterious scene and thought with forboding of the weeks to come which he planned to spend here as guest of Roderick Usher.

In youth the two men had been intimate friends, but of recent years he had seen little of the Usher heir. The latter had spent his time in seclusion in this isolated spot. But an importunate letter from Roderick to his Friend, had implored that he come to visit him, to cheer him in his present difficulties.

As Roderick's Friend stood reflecting, a servant took his horse, while another took his luggage and led him to his apartment. As he entered the hallway, he passed the family doctor, whom he felt was a wily fellow, provoking distrust rather than confidence. The atmosphere was decidedly morbid.

The days which followed added to the first impression of gloom. Roderick Usher's twin sister, Lady Madelaine, was the cause of his present grief: she had for some time been the victim of a strange malady which caused a sort of catalepsis, baffling the physicians. (We know now that she had what we call sleeping sickness.) On the first day of his visit there, the Friend caught a glimpse of the Lady of the House of Usher, which proved to be his only sight of her—until that fateful day.

From time to time Roderick reported that Lady Madelaine was growing worse. It was the Friend's duty to read aloud to Roderick, to paint with him, and to furnish music of a subdued sort to relieve the suppressed hysteria of the brother. The task was a difficult one.

One day Roderick reported that his sister had died. He then enlisted his Friend's assistance in placing her temporarily in the vaults in the dungeons beneath the House of Usher. Roderick feared the temptation would be too much for the doctor to resist, if Lady Madelaine's body were buried on the distant hillside, remote from any habitations. (The scientists at that time had no legal means of studying disease at first hand after the death of victims of strange diseases.) Roderick planned to remove his sister from the vaults later.

When the Friend was helping Roderick with the coffin, he noticed the strange colour which tinted the cheeks of the sister; it was said to be a symptom of the unusual malady.

The days following the interment were horrible; a new and unaccountable feeling seemed to possess the brother. He grew almost cadaverous in appearance, sinking into a torpor from which his Friend was powerless to lift him. After a week or more, they sat one night reading, while outside the winds and rain of a storm beat against the windows and shook the trees. At the suggestion of Roderick, the Friend was reading a story of violence and fear, when a strange noise began to come from beneath their rooms. Against the storm they heard a sort of screaming, a grating, and the dull rhythm of someone walking. The strange thing, whatever it might be, seemed to approach their door.

Looking toward Roderick for some explanation, the Friend discovered that Roderick seemed lifeless. Then suddenly he shrieked, crying out that the noise was made by Lady Madelaine whom they had buried alive, that even now she stood outside the door. Both men jumped to their feet. The door opened. Like a ghost the woman stood swaying against the blackness of the hallway. Her brother ran toward her and the twins fell upon each—dead.

Not waiting another second in this terrifying house, the Friend ran as if pursued by demons, leaving the horror-ridden halls of the House of Usher. As he sped along the road from the place, he turned and saw the moon shining through the fissure which was even now widening until, as he looked, the house crumbled and with a roar of winds and waters, it settled beneath the lake.

Thus ends the story of the House of Usher.

A second story of Poe's that is famous the world over, is "The Cask of Amontillado", a story of revenge.

Montresor, the narrator, was an Italian of ancient and honourable family. For a long time he had borne injuries from Fortunato with outward grace, although the whole time, he was planning revenge. "I must not only punish, but punish with impunity. A wrong is unredressed when retribution overtakes its redresser," he said to himself.

Montresor waited until the time offered a perfect setting for him to wreck his vengeance upon his enemy with no chance of being caught. The opportunity arrived in the coming of Carnival Night. Knowing his enemy's weakness for drinking, he waited until Fortunato would be drunk in the celebration of the Carnival.

At a certain festive spot, Montresor found his man. There followed cunning talk, in which Montresor lamented his plight in having paid full price for a cask of Amontillado wine, now feeling that he was cheated. Even then he sought Luchesi, the wine merchant, for his opinion of the purchase.

Fortunato prided himself upon being a connoisseur of wines, he cried indignantly that Luchesi was a fool, that he would go that minute and taste the wine for Montresor. With high spirits they set out for the Montresor Palace.

"The wine is in the vaults", explained the host, starting down the dark passageway. Down, down they walked until the seeping waters indicated that they were under the river. "Here it is," said Montresor, pushing his enemy into a niche.

Swiftly Montresor fastened chains and Fortunato stood there in irons. With mortar and brick, Montresor began to wall up the niche, placing his enemy in a living grave. First sobriety brought Fortunato to his senses, he thought it was a gruesome joke; then he understood, and as Montresor finished his work, the enemy laughed in madness.

(COPYRIGHT).

INDIAN COMPANY LAW

"AN INTRODUCTION TO INDIAN COMPANY LAW". By Sorab J. Banaji. Publishers: N. M. Tripathi & Co. Price Rs. 3.

The experience which the author of this little book has acquired as a Professor of Law in the Government Law College at Bombay, and as an Attorney who has had constantly to deal with the working of limited companies, seems to have stood him in good stead. He has tackled a subject which students (for whom this book is primarily intended) normally regard as dull and difficult in a way that makes it light and interesting while at the same time preserving its usefulness as a sound cryptic exposition of law. The principles embodied in the leading cases on the subject have been explained very lucidly.

The Indian Companies Act 1913 has been radically altered by the Amendment Act of 1936. These changes have been stated together with the reasons that lay at the back of the various amendments. To give an illustration, pointing out the abuses of the Managing Agency system which has been hard hit by the Amendment Act of 1936, the author says:—

> "Funds of companies under the same Managing Agency were used for inter-locking, all the funds of a prosperous company being utilised by the Managing Agents to bolster up a weaker company under the same Managing Agency, with the result that the stronger company would be forced into liquidation because of its funds being locked up with the weaker company."

The book also contains a separate chapter on alien enemy companies and the rights of alien enemy shareholders during a state of war—a very useful discussion on a subject which is of considerable importance in these days of war. It also refers to some important cases on the point which arose during the last war.

Altogether, it is a very useful and interesting book on the subject, particularly for students making their first acquaintance with the subject.

J. R. V.

A Helpful Guide

HARDWAR, DEHRA, MUSSOORIE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY, Published by the International News Agency, Dehra Dun, Price Rs. 1|8.

This book contains descriptive accounts of Hardwar, Dehra, Mussoorie and Chakrata. It is suitably divided into six parts containing information, useful to travellers and commercial people. The publication would undoubtedly serve as a helpful companion to travellers who wish to visit these places of interest.

A WEEK OF WAR

Eyes On Middle East

By

N. G. JOG

A bird (diplomatic variety) whispered at the beginning of the last week that the Blitzkrieg was imminent. Hitler has, however. so far belied the bird.

The attention of the world is being rather focussed now on North and North-East Africa where Mussolini seems to have started the offensive. It was, indeed, high time that the Duce did something to prove that he was at war.

It is now two months since he plunged the Italian people into the madstrom and during this period the Fascist fighting forces have done little save beat a precipitate retreat from the Royal Navy. One misses even the fiery orations of Musso from the balcony of Palazzo Venezzia, which were the highlights of his non-neutral non-belligerency phase. And he had nine long months to complete his martial preparations!

Surprising Choice

Surprisingly enough the first target for the Italian attack has been British Somaliland at the extreme north-east of the African continent. It is difficult to see why the Italian General Staff should have selected this particular theatre for its operations. British Somaliland is already surrounded on three sides by Italian territory. Its strategic value to Britain is not very high nor is there any heavy concentration of British troops.

It was generally expected that the Italian army in Abyssinia and Somalia would make a thrust into Kenya and Tanganyika. The latter Mandated Territory formed before the First World War the German East Africa and its deliverance from the British yoke ought to have been the first aim of the Fuehrer's Faithful Ally.

The Fascist legions did make tentative attacks on the Kenya border. But in the first place the Royal Air Force is in a strong position there and the offensive has come from them rather than from the Italian forces. Secondly, the British Garrison there is being heavily reinforced by South African troops, who were responsible for driving the Germans from East Africa in the last war.

It is thus understandable discretion on the part of the Duce not to enter into any major warfare on the Kenya-Abyssinia border. Any severe reverse which the Italian forces may meet on this front will have disastrous reactions upon Italy's position in Abyssinia. The Negus is already in Sudan and though his movements are for the time being shrouded in secrecy, he will naturally take the earliest opportunity to make a determined bid for the conquest of his lost Kingdom His very presence in Africa is causing considerable unrest among the Ethioplans and it is in the Duce's interest not to force the pace of things.

British Strategy

His decision to strike in British Somaliland is thus more negative than positive in character. It is essentially meant for home consumption. The capture of Zeila and other British stations must have been heavily boosted in the Italian press and it will for the present certainly succeed in bolstering the morale of the Italian people.

The joke, of course, is that the British troops in Somaliland have so far made no serious attempt to hinder the Italian march. The reasons of this are partly in the domain of local tactics and partly in the field of high strategy. In the first place the British are not put to it to save their faces at any cost. They can afford to surrender a few outposts of theirs without the fear of the loss of morale either of their army or of their people.

Secondly, local tactical considerations prompted against contesting every inch of the ground. Zeila, Hargeisa and Odweina were all occupied by the Italians without a major conflict. But henceforth their advance will not be so easy and rapid. Apart from the difficulty of the terrain, the British forces are expected to defend Berbera with all the power at their command.

Thirdly, the latter have necessarily to be on the defensive. Owing to the defeetion of France the onus of protecting the entire African continent from the enemy has fallen on British shoulders alone. They have thus to distribute their man power on numerous fronts and not risk it in unimportant excursions. That is why we find that so far, beyond the harrying of Italian columns by the R.A.F., the British have been strictly on the defensive and have evacuated their outposts rather than engender their troops in fruitless risks.

War Of Attrition

The British strategy is one of conducting a war of attrition in Africa while paying the major attention to the expected German Blitzkrieg on Britain. And this war of attrition is exactly what Italy is not prepared for. Her African garrisons are virtually isolated and though she must have accumulated sufficient military provisions in Lybia and Abyssinia before she joined the war, they are not likely to last long owing to the character of modern warfare .

Apart from the loss of supplies from home, the anti-Italian feeling in Abyssinia is bound to grow from day to day and the whole "Empire" is likely to rise in revolt in the near future. Those waiting tactics, therefore, do not suit Mussolini in the least and signs are not wanting that he will soon launch a major offensive, perhaps simultaneously with Hitler's attack of Britain.

The invasion of British Somaliland is obviously the first phase of the attack and the only strategic consideration which can justify it is the command of the Gulf of Aden which the occupation of the territory is likely to give to the invader. But this is a remote possibility. indeed, considering that almost the whole of the Italian fleet is bottled up in the Mediterranean. Most of the Italian submarines that were marauding in those waters have been accounted for and the British merchant ships are passing through the Gulf and the Red Sea with impunity. The proclamation of the Saudi Arabian Government that shipping routes are yet quite safe for pilgrim is itself a significant pointer to Britain's supremacy of the seas

Musso's Main Objective

Unless and until Italy challenges and masters that supremacy, her position is bound to deteriorate gradually, whatever successes she may gain on land. There are, of course, not the remotest chances of such a consummation and it seems, therefore, that Mussolini's main objective at present is a grand assault on Egypt from both the sides. If the Suez Canal passes into Italian hands, it will surely neutralise Britain's command of the seas to a very great extent.

There is, of course, not the remotest prospect of such an eventuality, for Anglo-Egyptian preparations to meet the enemy are complete. Incidentally it is worth while remembering that Italy is not officially at war with Egypt, though such a trifle will not hinder the unscrupulous Duce from attacking her. The Italian troops—estimated at a quarter million—are already massed on the Lybian border and the zero hour is said to be imminent.

If this invasion of Egypt takes place, it is very likely to provide the major theatre of the present war. Egypt, which means Suez, is absolutely vital for Britain. It is for her the veritable life-line between the East and the West. From the very beginning of the war intensive preparations have been set afoot to guard this strategic centre of the British Commonwealth.

In the Middle East, along with the British Tommy will be found the Anzac, the African and the Indian soldiers. It is a most heterogenous army which is on guard in the Middle East to-day and no wonder all eyes are focussed there at present—including those of the Germans and the Italians, too. The former are likely to find an attack on Egypt an excellent diversion from the Blitzkrieg on Britain, which they are finding it difficult to launch, while the latter have again and again stressed their ambition of clearing the British from North Africa!

Super Big Berthas

Talking about Blitzkrieg, while Britain has taken full measure of the German Messerschmidt bombers as also of the new-fangled motor-torpedo boats, there is one item which is yet causing considerable apprehension. It is the Super Big Berthas, the giant German guns which are reported to be mounted all along the Channel coast and whose shells are expected to blow south-east England to smithereens.

It will be remembered that in the last war Paris was shelled by the Big Berthas from a distance of 70 miles. It was the Kaiser's Secret Weapon No. I and it caused incalculable havoc—moral as well as material—for some time at least. Now the Nazis are reported to have perfected Super Big Berthas which are capable of firing 11-inch, 600 lbs. shells up to a distance of 150 miles! It almost staggers the imagination.

The damage that can be done by those devil's engines is truly disastrous. But, fortunately, the very size of those guns—the barrel which throws a shell 150 miles must be at least 125 feet long—is their weak spot. They cannot be assembled on the spot and for their transport from Krupps (or wherever they are forged) to the French coast, special railway lines must be laid down, apart from building gigantic emplacements on the coast itself.

All this makes them easy to be spotted by the reconnaissance aeroplanes which are flying day and night over German occupied territory. Once the Big Bertha is spotted it is virtually doomed, as was found to their cost by the Germans in the last war.

Double-Edged Weapon

Again those guns are terribly costly and their operation charges are at times bigger than the damage they inflict upon the enemy. It is believed by expert gunners that such a Super-Bertha would be capable of firing only fifty rounds at the most. The blasting effect of the tremendous propelling charges would destroy the fine boring of the barrel and a relining would be necessary—for which it will have to be sent back to the workshop.

Moreover, there is no guarantee whatever that the shell—which I suppose would cost some hundreds of pounds—would find its target at all! The gunner will have to do his job only by guesswork as naturally no guide planes will be allowed to fly over Britain to spot the fall of the shells and to instruct the gunners accordingly.

So the Super Big Bertha like any other arm of the Blitzkrieg is a double-edged weapon. Hitler will presumably use it in spite of its disadvantages as a sort of terror but its back-fire will be as bad as its bite.

Injunctions Against Imitators

Messrs. Aspro Ltd., the proprietors of a famous medicine tablet called 'Aspro,' have been having considerable trouble with imitators of their product.

In a number of cases, the imitation tablets have been dangerous and a serious menace to the public health. Messrs. Aspro Ltd., are taking action against imitators, and have just obtained a perpetual injunction in the High Court at Calcutta against the New Research Laboratory Ltd., restraining its servants and agents from manufacturing or selling or otherwise dealing in British India in chemical compounds or medicines under the name of "Cafaspero" or any other colourable imitation of the Trade Mark or name 'ASPRO.'

A further perpetual injunction has been granted by the High Court against the Oriental Chemical Works Ltd., restraining it from manufacturing or selling or otherwise dealing in British India in chemical compounds or medicines under the name of "Asprocafine" or any other colourable imitation of the Trade Mark.

The public, for their own protection, should demand 'Aspro.' The genuine 'Aspro' can easily be recognised by its "Sealtite" packing—each tablet being hermetically sealed in separate compartments, which ensures its purity and freshness for years.

ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

By D. G. VYAS

ART OF THE PEOPLE

FOLK-SONG HAS ARTISTIC VALUES—COMBINATION OF POETRY AND MUSIC—WHY IS IT NO MAN'S LAND?—INDISCREET EXPLOITATION OF FOLK-DANCES—WANTED ALL-INDIA MOVEMENT OF FOLK-MUSIC— SHAKESPEARE NAZIFIED AND KALIDAS NEGLECTED—PAINTING AS INVESTMENT AND HISTORICAL RECORD—CULTURE INTERCOURSE THROUGH PILGRIMAGES.

While recently blessing the National Music Week, President Roosevelt expressed his satisfaction with the remarkable growth of music education in the American schools and paid a tribute to the orchestras and choral groups of the high chools as "significant monuments of advance of Culture through music." Unlike India America has achieved a considerable progress in music by integrating it in education, but at the same time has not failed to accept the principle that the art of the common people can also make a substantial contribution to the advancement of Culture.

Correct Approach

Folk-art enshrines the soul of a nation. It is the earliest manifestation of the aesthetic impulse which is inherent in man and which needs no elaborate education for its stimulation. Folk-art is a spontaneous expression reflecting the spiritual and material needs of mankind. Of the various forms in which it manifests itself music is a universal creation.

The land which favoured the most the birth and growth of Folk-Music, was India and the land which ostracises it as primitive and archaic is also India. Historians, ethnologists and anthropologists have exploited her folk-music for the purposes of their researches and have extolled it as her magnificent achievement, but folk-music has indisputable artistic values which its non-artistic values cannot and should not override. An approach to it should be primarily and pre-eminently artistic.

Undistracted Expression

A filk-song being a synthesis of poetry and a melodic pattern has a twofold aesthetic appeal. It proves up to the hilt the truth that poetic genius is not the hertage of the "enlightened age" nor is it the product of the "academic education." The folk-poetry survives ravages of time and even vandalism, because it is handed down to the successive generations from mouth to mouth.

The folk-poetry is the musing of the primitive mind unblemished by literary pedantry and undistracted by the craze for modernism. It is an unrecorded impression of the Poet's feelings, emotions and reactions to the varying moods and manifestations of nature. It expresses devotion, ecstacy, love, sorrow and philosophy of life and is adapted to specific *occasions* including religious and social functions. It enlivens, enlightens and ennobles life.

Though the appeal of folk-poetry transcends linguistic and provincial limitations, it is not able to touch the modern literary mind. The literary movement, pre-occupied as it is with modernistic tendencies, resents losing its prestige by reverting to rural traditions, because its high-priests do not realise the enormity of the unexplored literary wealth of the folk-music and its capabilities to contribute to the "literature of India."

"SPRING".
(By Mr. R. P. Dabholkar, G.D.A.)

Basic Fund

The folk-song owes its beauty to its spontaneity and naievete. Though uncomplicated by complex formulae and executive technique, it cannot be deprived of its claim as an art, because it has the essentials of music such as melody, harmony and rhythm. Inspite of it the music-movement refuses to recognise the existence of art beyond its classical boundaries.

Folk-music, though primitive, is not puerile. It is the basic fund from which classical music has inherited its traditions, spirit and strength. It represents the fundamental unity of Indian life below the surface of the religious, linguistic and provincial diversity, but the ears attuned to the mechanical broadcast of the mechanically reproduced music—"the third generation music"—cannot appreciate its intrinsic beauty.

Exploration of folk-music purely from the artistic point of view and with an inquisitive and unbiased mind will obviate the necessity of importing western forms blatantly advocated by some votaries of modernism and will reveal its latent strength to expand and enrich the music of India. Attempts to segregate it in "no man's land" are hostile to the aspirations of India for cultural advancement through art, especially music. Folk-music which is a resourceful art and a precious cultural heritage must be treated as an equal of classical music.

Ends In Themselves

Dance completes the trio of folk-music. Like folk-songs dance-forms, which are numerous and varied, are scattered all over the country and are interwoven in the pattern of its daily life. They enhance the aesthetic appeal of folk-poetry by their rhythmic movements. They have beauty in simplicity of technique and vitality in sincerity of execution.

The growing fashion of ostensibly inserting items of folk-dances in the programmes of classical dances for public performance is a flagrant repudiation of the tradition which assigns no spectacular or commercial aims to folk-dances. Being unconscious expressions of daily life they are ends in themselves.

The exponents of classical dances, who cater for the "refined taste" of the elite of the dance-world are not expected to have an urge towards preserving the spirit and traditional purity of folk dances. The danger is quite obvious. Folk-dances, if indiscreetly exploited or represented by proxies, are likely to degenerate into historical forgeries and aesthetic monstrosities.

Systematic Reorganisation

Sporadic efforts to popularise folk-dances on the stage or to organise recitals of folk-songs in literary conferences will not solve the problem of folk-art. Collaboration between the literary and music movements is the first requisite of its systematic re-organisation. The Government should also make a beginning to champion the cause of folk-music by undertaking, in co-operation with experts, a comprehensive survey.

Like America and England India must pioneer a country-wide movement of folk music. In order to regenerate village life it is essential to reclaim village art. The revival of cottage industries will not be achieved in its entirety without the revival of music that instils life in the plough and the spinning wheel.

Spiritual Guide

It is amusing to note that the German Shakespeare Association has found in the dramatist a spiritual guide of modern Germany. Shakespeare—the immortal son of England—is above politics or narrow nationalism and is much less a partisan of Nazis. Luckily Kalidas is not in the danger of being Nazified, but he has not been glorified either in a deserving manner. The movement, initiated by Maharastra, to celebrate the Kalidas Day once a year, has not made any headway. The literacy and dramatic organisations ought to pioneer an All-India movement to pay homage to Kalidas.

Painting Now

The interest, that England evinced in dramatic art during the last war, has shifted to painting in the current war. The new weapons of killing and destruction of property have opened new avenues for creative artists. Paintings are also esteemed as channels of investment. The Government has recognised the importance of the artist as a historian, because the history that he can write with his brush will be a permanent and descriptive record of the war—a function of art that India has not yet realised.

Art And Pilgrimages

The revival of pilgrimages, advocated by Prof. Raghu Vira, Director, International Academy of Culture, Lahore, in his article in the "Mahratta" of 28-6-40 should not be interpreted as a reversion to orthodoxy. Apart from their religious motivation, pilgrimages contributed immensely to the growth, spread and unity of In-

(Continued On Page 22)

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NO EXEMPTION FOR PUNJAB LEAGUERS

BOMBAY, Aug. 10.

The opinion that there is no ground for making any exception in case of the Punjab with regard to the ban imposed upon the Muslim Leaguers against associating themselves with the War Committees, pending the result of negotiations between the Viceroy and himself, was expressed by Mr. M. A. Jinnah in the course of a statement in connection with the Punjab Deputation who waited on Mr. Jinnah this morning to emphasise the necessity of exempting the Punjab from the operation of the League resolution.

Mr. Jinnah says: "According to the resolution of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League I can only issue fresh instructions on the result of negotiations, and negotiations are still pending.

Mr. Jinnah requested the Nawab Saheb of Mamdot as leader of the Deputation and President of the Punjab Provincial Muslim League to abide by the resolution of the Working Committee and to resign from the War Committees forthwith and convey to the Working Committee of the Punjab Provincial Muslim League his reply and to request every Muslim Leaguer likewise to resign forthwith pending negotiations.

Their compliance with his request immediately, added Mr. Jinnah, will add to the prestige of the League and show solidarity and discipline among the Mussalmans all over India and is bound to advance the cause for which they are fighting and the grave issues involved.—United Press.

EXPELLED FROM MUSLIM LEAGUE

PATNA, Aug. 10.

By virtue of the power vested in him by the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League, Khan Bahadur S. M. Ismail, President of the Bihar Provincial Muslim League, took disciplinary action against Lady Imam Shah, Mr. Masood Ahmad and some other members of the various District Muslim Leagues for joining the committees set up by Government in prosecution of the war despite the League's warning. These Muslim Leaguers have been expelled from the Muslim League for a period of two years.—United Press.

SIMLA EXPECTS NO TROUBLE IN CAWNPORE

India Government's Order Not Intended Against Congress Seva Dal

(From Our Correspondent)
SIMLA, August 10.

Informed quarters in Simla do not take an alarmist view of Pandit Jawaharlal's visit to Cawnpore on Sunday in connection with the Congress Seva Dal activities.

It is explained that the India Government's order banning military drills by volunteer organizations is not aimed specifically against any organizations as such but is intended to curb certain activities which are undesirable and may disturb public peace. Discretion is vested with Provincial authorities to use powers in accordance with the needs of the situation and recommend exemptions where necessary.

It is not regarded likely that anything untoward will happen in Cawnpore to-morrow especially in view of the fact that Pandit Jawaharlal's statement is interpreted here in political circles as showing no defiant spirit but only explaining to the Seva Dal Volunteers to take the pledge of non-violence and it cannot be said to wear a uniform which might be mistaken for a military uniform.

DEMAND FOR TRADE AGREEMENT

SIMLA, August 9.

According to a London cable, the New York correspondent of the "Times" says:—

"It is reported from Vichy that Japan has demanded the right to establish naval and military bases in French Indo-China and also asks for a trade agreement under which she could considerably increase her exports to that country taking in payment iron gold tin and other raw materials.

Part of the Japanese fleet is said to have left Formosa for the coast of South China near the border of Indo-China."—United Press.

GRADUAL PROHIBITION FOR BENGAL

Excise Minister Reiterates Govt.'s Policy In Assembly

CALCUTTA, August 9.

Government policy of gradual prohibition was reiterated in the Bengal Assembly this evening by the Excise Minister, Mr. P. D. Raikut speaking on a non-official Bill entitled "Bengal Prohibition Bill", introduced by Mr. Harendra Nath Rai Choudhiry (Congress.)

In moving that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee Mr. Roy-Choudhury said that when other provinces were forging ahead with the policy of Prohibition there was no reason why Bengal should lag behind.

If Government were sincere in their declaration about the policy of Prohibition, they should introduce Prohibition in one of the big consuming districts, and he suggested that Government should begin with the Twenty-four-Parganas District.

In opposing the Bill and its reference to Select Committee, Mr. Raikut said that the experience of other provinces in India, where Prohibition had been introduced, had shown them that the Bengal Government's policy of gradual prohibition was a sound one.

Mr. Roy-Choudhury's motion was rejected by the House without a division.—A. P.

ALLAHABAD TO HAVE UP-TO-DATE HOSPITAL.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 9.

Allahabad will in the near future have a new up-to-date hospital. The plans and design are ready and have been approved.

The new buildings will have five two storeyed blocks each accommodating 29 beds on each floor with two operating theatres one for general cases and the other for the eye.—A. P

SERIOUS SITUATION ON INDO-CHINESE FRONT

5 Crack Chinese Divisions Go To Frontier

Large Concentration Of Japanese Warships At Hainan

EXTENSION OF BLOCKADE THREATENED

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Shanghai:—Chinese troops would march into Indo-China in the event of Japanese invasion of that country, declares a report from Chungking published in the Chinese press. During the past two days, these newspapers state over five crack Chinese divisions, including mechanised units, have been ordered from Kweichow to the borders of Yunnan and Kwangsi on the Indo-Chinese frontier.

WARSHIPS CONCENTRATE AT HAINAN.

London—Large concentration of Japanese warships and tran ports at Hainan are reported

According to messages from Chungking, General Chiang-kai-Shek has made it clear that China cannot remain indifferent to such concentrations of troops.

"NEW POLITICAL STRUCTURE IN JAPAN"

"Chungking Regime In Last Stage Of Resistance"?

TOKYO, Aug. 10.

The international situation is complicated and fraught with possibility of unforeseen developments, declared Mr. Matsuoka to the press to-day, this situation had to be met, Mr. Matsuoka added, by establishing a new political structure in Japan, by strengthening the national defences and by going ahead with the construction of "an Asiatic sphere of common prosperity" in which Japan would co-operate with as many Foreign Powers as possible which shared Japan's views.

Declaring that the Chungking regime has reached the last stage of its resistance, Mr. Matsuoka implied that Chungking had only been able to maintain the resistance because of the supplies received through Indo-China and Burma road—supplies which were now cut off. Mr. Matsuoka added: "France is gradually adopting an attitude of compliance towards Japan's fair and just requests".

EXTENSION OF JAPANESE BLOCKADE.

An extension of the Japanese blockade area is announced by Vice-Admiral Shimada, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese fleet in China waters, states the Domei Agency. Vice-Admiral Shimada has notified foreign diplomatic representatives and maritime customs officials, through the Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai, as follows:—

"For reasons of strategic necessity I hereby proclaim the following areas added to my Protties.

One soldier and three natives were killed and five soldiers and 12 natives were wounded when an Italian aircraft raided Aden this morning. Material damage was slight.

ADEN GARRISON.

It is authoritatively stated in London that the Aden Garrison has been substantially increased since the beginning of the war.—Reuter.

clamation of July 15th, banning shipping traffic along Hangchow Bay, Siangshan Bay, Ports of Wenchow, Foochow and Santuao and Loyuan Bay, and that these additions will take effect at midnight on August 14th, Hinghwa Bay, Pinthai Bay, Meichowpu Sipu, Port of Chuachow, Port of Shenhu and other areas embraced by a line connecting Highcone Kerr Island, Pyramid Point, Pinghai and Shenhu point".

Tokyo:—A Japanese naval squadron this morning attacked the Chinese garrison at Haimen, 12 miles south of Swatow, says a despatch to the Domei Agency, The attack followed the landing of a party of Japanese sailors. The operation was undertaken in connection with the tightening of the blockade.—Reuter.

"SUPERVISING FRENCH UNDERTAKING".

TOKIO.—With instructions from Tokio, Major-General Nishihara, Chairman of the Japanese "Inspectorate", which went to Indo-China to supervise the French undertaking to cut off all supplies to Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek, returned to Hanoi yesterday, states the Domei Agency. After receiving a report on the development of negotiations between the Japanese "Inspectorate" and the French Indo-China authorities. Major-General Nishihara is expected to call on Vice-Admiral Decoux, Governor-General, to accelerate negotiations under instructions he has brought from Tokio.

REVISION OF DEFENCE SECTORS

SHANGHAI.—Foreign military commanders in Shanghai are expected to meet within a few days to discuss the revision of defence sectors, following the British withdrawal. There is considerable speculation over the future of the British sector.

Japanese opinion is reflected by the "Tairku Shimpo", which is regarded as the organ of the Japanese army in Central China, which says that the sectors should be transferred to the Japanese authorities. It is possible that the duties hitherto carried out by the British troops will be partly taken over by other defence forces such as the United States marines and the Russian regiment. Meanwhile British troops are carrying on normally.—Reuter.

U. S. INFORMED OF WITHDRAWAL

LONDON.—The United States Under Secretary of State has now stated that Britain informed the United States some time in advance of the decision to withdraw British troops from Shanghai and North China. He also stated that the withdrawal would not affect the United States forces and policy, and the American marines which would stay at Shanghai.—Reuter.

SIMULTANEOUS ATTACKS

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

The Shanghai correspondent of the 'Daily Herald' cables that the Chinese leaders at Chungking are convinced that Japan is planning an attack on Indo-China simultaneously with the Italian drive against Somaliland and Egypt.

COMBINED MILITARY ACTION

A Chungking dispatch received in London says:—"Germany, Italy and Japan reached an agreement when the Japanese mission recently visited Berlin and Rome, providing for combined military action against British Empire."—United Press.

Vichy Govt.'s Affront To Britain

Syrian Frontiers Closed To British Subjects

ANKARA, Aug. 10.

Syria has now closed her frontiers to British and other subjects of military age. Hitherto despite French capitulation, British subjects had still been able to pass through Syria in transit. Now on orders from the Vichy Government, the French Consulates have been instructed to refuse visas to all combatant subject of military age.

The authorities in Syria are understood to have been instructed also to refuse exit permit to any such Britons already in Syria. This decision means shutting of Syria as a link between Turkey and Palestine, and also the exclusion of British subjects from the Taurus Express between Istanbul and Baghdad, as this line twice enters Syria.—Reuter.

SIR E. IRONSIDE TO BE INDIA'S C-IN-C.?

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The "Daily Telegraph" diarist, Mr. Peterborough, suggests that Sir Edmund Ironside will shortly be offered a new post, and as it is the British army's turn to provide the next Commander-in Chief for India, Sir Edmund Ironside is the most likely choice.—Reuter.

NEXT CONGRESS SESSION TO BE IN PUNJAB?

LAHORE, Aug. 10.

The Working Committee of the Punjab Provincial Congress after deliberations lasting for six hours decided to-day to invite the next session of the Congress to the Punjab. The exact venue will be decided later.

The Committee adopted a resolution protesting against recent arrests and referring to the hunger-strike by politicals in the Montgomery Jail.

Mian Iftekhar-ud-Din, President of the Provincial Congress, went to Montgomery to interview the hunger-strikers but permission was refused.—United Press.

Congress Working Committee At Wardha On August 18

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

The Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, has called a meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress at Wardha on August 18. The latest statement of His Excellency the Viceroy will, it is understood, be one of the principal subjects for discussion.

Besides the Members of the Committee, Dr. Pattabi Sitaramayya Acharya Narendra Deo, Mr. Harekrishna Mahtab, and Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, have been invited by the Maulana to attend the meeting.—A. P.

ITALIAN PLANES BOMB BR. WARSHIPS

LONDON, August 10.

Italian planes made bombing attacks on British warships in the Gulf of Aden. No damage was done and there were no casual-

Mobilisation Off Indo-China

HONGKONG, Aug. 10.

Japanese warships and transports are reported to be arriving daily at Waichow, Hainan and other Japanese bases off Indo-China.

The Imperial Airways passengers who arrived here last night said that the situation in Indo-China remained quiet.—Reuter.

Absurdity Of Nazi Claim

That "Britain Lost Million Ton Shipping!"

LONDON, Aug. 10.

An authoritative statement made in London, characterises as "fantastic" the claim made by the official German News Agency, of loss of million tons of British shipping either by sinking or by damage in the last three weeks.

The statement says: "How fantastic is the German claim may be judged from the following facts:—Exact figures of British losses in the first week of August are not yet available, but the Admiralty figures for the sinking in the last two weeks of July amounted to 103,000 tons. If the German claim were true, it would be necessary to sink nearly 900,000 tons of British shipping in a single week. It is hardly necessary to emphasise the absurdity of this claim."—Reuter.

COASTAL TOWNS IN ENGLAND BOMBED

Little Damage And Few Casualties

LONDON, August 10.

Two men were killed, three detained in hospital and a number of people received first aid treatment after about a dozen bombs were dropped early to-day on a coastal town in North-East England. Little material damage was done.

RAID ON N.-W. TOWN.

During Friday nights raids four people killed and a number injured were among the victims in the raid on a north-west coastal town. Several incendiary bombs were dropped in another north-west town, but caused little damage. No casualties are reported.

S.-E. TOWN BOMBED.

A lone raider dropped 12 high explosive bombs near a town in South-East England this morning and also machine-gunned buildings where men were working. some bombs fell in open country, and others near buildings where windows were blown in, and there was some material damage. Some casualties resulted. Fighters chased the raider away.—Reuter.

Bidar Rioting Judgment

Twenty Three Accused Convicted

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Aug. 10.

Judgment has been delivered in the Bidar Rioting Case in which 29 Muslims were charged with rioting, incendiarism etcetera. The Munsiff of Bidar convicted and sentenced 23 of the accused, each to four years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20 in default 25 days; four accused were sentenced each to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of rupees five in default five days, while two were acquitted.—A. P.

INFORMATION ABOUT ARMED FORCES

Govt. Warning To Publishers And Editors

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

A press note issued to-day says:—The attention of publishers, particularly of newspapers and periodicals. is drawn to the press instructions for war, relating to the divulgence of information about units of the armed forces.

It is essential that no information should be published either as news or in an advertisement which might, even indirectly, give information as to the distribution of troops. This can only be avoided if sufficient care is taken to prevent publication of the names of units in a particular station or area.

In no case should the number of a battalion, battery or regiment be mentioned. It is desirable that no figures relating to the armed forces, should be published unless consented to by Press Advisers or issued officially.—A. P.

FOUR KILLED IN BUS ACCIDENT

MADRAS, Aug. 10.

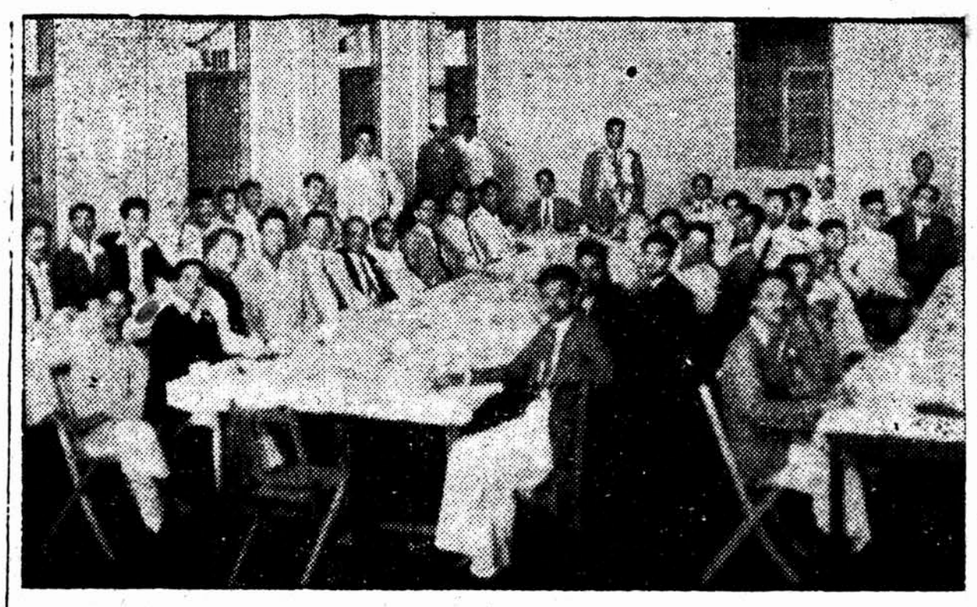
Four persons, including two women and a boy, were killed and about ten others injured in a motor bus accident near Madurantakam, about 45 miles from Madras. It would appear that the bus was proceeding towards Madurantakam with passengers and mail bags.

The cause of the accident is not known.—A. P.

GERMAN "MANAGER" FOR BANK OF FRANCE

LONDON, Aug. 10.

BERLIN:—Doctor Karl Schaefer has been appointed Commissioner of the Bank of France and "Manager" of the Bank's Board of Directors, states the German official news agency. Karl Schaefer, who is a retired bank president, will operate from the head office of the Bank of France in Paris.—Reuter.



A social gathering to congratulate Dr. S. S. Ugrankar on his election to the Bombay University Senate was held in Bombay on Sunday last under the presidentship of Dr. A. V. Baliga. Photo shows Dr. Ugrankar (garlanded) addressing the gathering.

Divided Opinion On Viceroy's Statement In Hindu Sabha

Discussion At Nagpur Meeting Postponed Till Sunday

NAGPUR, August 10.

The Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha met this morning at the residence of Mr. M. N. Ghagate under the presidentship of Dr. B. S. Moonje in the absence of Mr. V. D. Savarkar, who is indisposed in Bombay.

Members of the Committee present include Mr. Syamaprasad Mookherjee (Calcutta), Dr. N. D. Savarkar (Bombay), Mr. G. V. Ketkar (Poona), Mr. B. G. Khaparde (Amraoti), Capt. Keshab Chandra (Amritsar), Mr. G. V. Subbarao (Bezwada), Mr. Durgaprasad (Ajmer), Mr. Indraprakash, Secretary, Delhi Office of the Hindu Sabha, Mr. Bharat Misra (Patna), Mr. Padmaraj Jain (Calcutta), and Mr. Varadarajulu Naidu (Madras). Mr. M. S. Aney, the Hon. Mr. V. V. Kalikar, Mr. Ganapat Rai of Delhi and Masoorkar Maharaj of Satara are among those, who are attending the meeting by special invitation.

The Committee passed a resolution expressing "deep sorrow at the deaths of the Maharajah of Mysore, Dr. K. B. Hedgewar, Organiser of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh, and Mr. J. P. Verma, General Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha".

DIVIDED VIEW ON VICEREGAL STATEMENT.

It is understood that the Committee is at present discussing the Viceroy's statement.

Opinion in the Committee is reported to be divided on this issue. While one section, it is stated, reads in the Viceroy's statement recognition of the Hindu Mahasabha as a principal element in India's national life and advocated responsive co-operation with Government, another section contends that the Viceroy's statement lays an undue stress on the rights of minorities and that unless a definite promise is given that the claims of the majority community, will not be ignored, the Mahasabha should not accept the Viceroy's offer. A more militant section of the Sabha differs from both these and states that the ultimate goal of the Hindu Sabha is complete independence and that the Sabha should take no action on the mere promise of Dominion Status.

No decision was reached when the Working Committee rose for the day this evening. It is stated, however, that agreement has been reached among the various groups in the Committee on the principle that the Viceroy's statement falls far short of the Hindu Maha Sabha demands. The final attitude which the Hindu Sabha will adopt towards the Viceroy's offer is expected to take shape when the Working Committee meets to-morrow morning.—A. P.

"ANTI-HINDU POLICY OF BENGAL MINISTRY"

NAGPUR, August 10.

The Working Committee of the Hindu Maha Sabha has passed a resolution endorsing the demand made by the Bengal Hindu Mahasabha for immediate withdrawal of "retrograde measures complained of" and revision of "the anti-Hindu policy of the Bengal ministry". The Committee urges the Viceroy and the Governor of Bengal on the immediate need for taking decisive action forbidding the introduction of "anti-Hindu" measures in the Bengal Legislature.

Mr. V. G. Deshpande of Nagpur has been appointed General Secretary of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha in the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. J. P. Verma. Mr. Deshpande is also appointed General Secretary of the Hindu Militia in place of Mr. J. P. Verma at a meeting of the militia held last night.—A. P.

Situation In Bengal

NAGPUR, August 10.

The Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha passed resolutions on the situation in Bengal vis-a-vis the alleged anti-Hindu policy of the Bengal Ministry. It noticed that the resolution passed in Bengal on August 4 endorsed the demands of the Hindus and assured the fullest support of Bengal Hindus in their efforts. The Committee also drew the attention of the Viceroy and the Governor of Bengal to the "serious affairs" developing in Bengal and urged immediate action

The Working Committee heard Mr M. S. Aney's viewpoint of the Viceregal announcement. A decision on this question is expected to-morrow.—United Press.

MUSLIM LEAGUE DISCIPLINE

Twenty Members Expelled: Action Against Lady Annes Imam

PATNA, Aug. 10.

Disciplinary action has been taken against 20 members of the Bihar Muslim League including Lady Annes Imam, M.L.A, Vice-President of the Bihar Muslim League and a member of the All-India Muslim League Council, by the President of the Bihar Muslim League for continuing to serve on the War Committees against the direction of the League President and the mandate of the Working Committee of the Provincial Muslim League.

These members accordingly cease to be primary members of the League and have been further disqualified from becoming members of any primary Muslim League for a period of two years from August 1, 1940. Lady Annes Imam consequently ceases to be a member of the All-India Muslim League Council and of the Provincial League Executive.

Action against certain other members have been kept pending, awaiting further enquiries.—A. P.

POLICE WATCH ON KHAKSARS

LAHORE, Aug. 10.

In view of the threat held out by the Khaksars to resume their unlawful activities, if no settlement is arrived at by midnight of August 10|11, the police are carefully watching the situation. Punitive police has already been stationed in Lahore City for one year from July 1 and further precautionary measures are being taken.—A. P.

GOVT. BAN ON VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS

A Protest

A resolution, voicing its indignation against the recent ban imposed by the Government of India on non-official volunteer organisations, was passed at a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, held under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party, at Socialist House, Sandhurst Bridge, on Saturday evening.

The resolution further said:—

"This meeting considers this not only as a fresh encroachment on civil liberty, but also an affront to the Indian National Congress, coming as it does immediately after the meeting of the A. I. C. C. in Poona which directed all Congress Committees to organise such volunteer bodies.

"This meeting offers its felicitations to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for going ahead with the Congress volunteers organisation in U. P. and trusts that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will follow his fine lead."

The meeting was presided over by Mr. Yusuf Meherali and was addressed by Mr. Asok Mehta and Mr. M. L. Shah.

MEHERALI'S SPEECH

Mr. Meherali in the course of his speech said:—

"It has now become crystal clear that all the restraint and goodwill shown by the Congress Working Committee for the past year have been entirely wasted. Further this indefinite waiting is having a very adverse effect on Indian political life.

"The number of arrests have now increased to several thousands. In fact their number has become so large that they occupy 52 printed pages of the Congress Bulletins issued by Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress.

"The time has now come to take the next decisive step.

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Vichy Will Surrender To Japanese Pressure

Polite Formula For Eventual Domination Of Colony

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The Petain Government is expected to yield during the next few days to Japan's demands about Indo-China, writes "Daily Herald's" diplomatic correspondent.

The chief demand is for the right to establish military, naval and air bases in Indo-China and the right to march troops through French territory into the province of Yunnan.

Beyond any doubt, writes the correspondent, the Japanese regard this as a polite formula for preparing the way for military occupation and eventual annexation of the whole of Indo-China.

Officially the Japanese have not presented an ultimatum. Unofficially they are hinting that unless the French give way, they will use force.

It may be taken that the German and Italian Governments will advise Marshal Petain to comply with the Japanese demands and quickly.—Reuter.

VOLUNTARY SAVINGS MOVEMENT

Total Membership Now Over Ten Million

LONDON, August 9.

Facts and figures illustrating the development of voluntary savings movement in Britain were given in a statement to-day by Sir Robert Kindersley, President of the War Savings Committee.

Sir Robert Kindersley dealt particularly with the purchase of War Savings Certificates (value 15 shillings each) to which the small wage-earner more than any other subscriber largely on the group system and of which a total of over 131 millions sterling had been subscribed by the end of July.

Sir Robert Kindersley said, "This is essentially a voluntary movement. I, its President, am unpaid. There are 1,200 local committees all voluntary and at least 250,000 unpaid helpers throughout the country.

We decided in last November to concentrate our campaign on forming groups as the basis on which to build the foundations of the movement.

In three weeks, and perhaps less, we shall have reached including Scotland the figure of 150,000 groups—three and a half times as great as when we started in November when we had forty-one thousand groups. This figure can and must be increased but it is really a broad basis. Our total membership amounts to over ten million. When you add to it twelve million Post Office Savings Bank accounts, and three million Trustee Savings Banks accounts, nobody can say this country is not now fairly well organised for saving. So much for our organisation of the small mans savings. But there is much more to do."

"GESTAPO CHIEF" EXPELLED

BUENOS AIRES, August 10.

The Government have ordered the expulsion of Karl Arnold described as the Gestapo Chief and one of the most active local Nazis.

It is alleged that he has been associated with subversive organisations.—Reuter.

CHIANG'S HOUSE DAMAGED?

TOKYO, Aug. 10.

According to the Domei Agency Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek's house was "partially destroyed" during yesterday's Japanese air attack on Chungking.—Reuter.

ENEMY AIRCRAFT BUSY

Shops And Windows Shattered By Bombs

LONDON, August 10.

Hundreds of windows of houses and shops were shattered in a south-east coast town by the blast of four explosions sequel to bombing attacks by enemy aircraft.

The roofs of some buildings were stripped, the blast carrying huge quantities of debris in the roadway.

Several people were slightly injured by flying glass. A number of houses are temporarily uninhabitable.

The Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security announces that last night enemy aircraft made bombing attacks spread over many districts.

In a town in north-west England bombs destroyed several houses and caused casualties, some being fatal.

At a number of places in south-east and a few places in north-east and south-west England and Wales, bombs damaged houses.

Casualties in these areas were few. One person was killed.—Reuter.

Over 1,000 Vessels Carry U. S. War Supplies To Britain

Intensified Enemy Air And Sea Attacks Fail To Destroy Supply Lines

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.

Despite intensified German air and sea attacks on Britain's supply lines, Britain still has plenty of ships to transport war purchases from the United States, declared a spokesman of the British Purchasing Commission.

There are over 1,000 vessels carrying supplies from North America to the United Kingdom, he said.

The spokesman said it is estimated that the British war orders in the United States together with contracts taken over from the French now total between 2,000 million and 2,500 million dollars with aircraft purchases accounting for half this sum.

Of some 11,000 planes ordered in the United States, about 2,900 have now been delivered for shipment to Britain, said the spokesman.

U. S. Asked To Play The Intermediary

VICHY FEARS FOOD SHORTAGE AND WANTS 'SOFTENING' OF BRITISH BLOCKADE

LONDON, August 10.

The "Times" New York Correspondent cables:

The Petain Government, it is said at Vichy, have approached the United States Government with the object of bringing about a "softening" of the British blockade.

Washington is being asked to serve as an intermediary between France and Great Britain.

According to this report the Petain Government are asking for the consent of Great Britain to the passage of French shipping between the French colonies and France. The ships would carry only food supplies and commercial cargoes. It was said that France would be prepared, if necessary, to convoy her merchantmen.

Ban On Freemasons

The Vichy Minister of Justice has been ordered to draft a decree proscribing Freemasonry and other secret societies in accordance with the practice in Germany, Italy and Spain.

Among the leaders of the Third Republic who were prominent Freemasons were M. Camille Chautemps, M. Albert Sarraut, M. Yvon Delbos, M. Vincent Auriol, M. Pierre Cot and M. Jean Zay.

French Refugees On Verge Of Starvation

Red Cross Appeals To Red Crescent For Help

ISTANBUL, Aug 9

The Turkish Red Crescent has received a moving appeal from the International Red Cross, says an Ankara despatch to the newspaper "Yenisabah," requesting foodstuffs for large numbers of French refugees" already on the verge of starvation with an inexorable winter approaching."

It adds that the Red Crescent will probably contribute 50 truckloads of wheat.—Reuter.

Mandel, First Accused In 'War Guilt' Trial

Daladier, Blum, Gamelin And Reynaud To Appear As Witnesses

LONDON, Aug. 10

The "Times" Correspondent on the French frontier cables: The "War Guilt" trials by the new Supreme Court are expected to begin at Riom—10 miles north of Clermont Ferrand—on Thursday. Preparations were made to-day to transfer M. Mandel from the military prison at Meknes to Riom.

M. Daladier, M. Blum, General Gamelin and M. Reynaud are provisionally to be called as witnesses, but only M. Mandel is being held a prisoner. The others will in their turn have to face an examination by the Supreme Court in two or three weeks time, when indictments will be drawn up.

The trials themselves are expected to last about three months. The responsibility for the declaration and conduct of the war of many former deputies, ministers, generals and diplomatists, besides those named, are to be investigated by the Court.

Each case will be tried separately by a Magistrate appointed for the purpose by the Supreme Court.

Each Judge will call his witnesses. This procedure alone may take altogether four weeks.

Each examining Magistrate will then report his findings to the Supreme Court, which will then draw up an individual indictment. In the second phase of the trials which will then begin each person indicted will be allowed to present his own defence and produce his own witnesses.

It is thought likely that before the indictments are formulated, M. Herriot, M. Jeanneney, General Vuillemin, the well-known airman Major Rene Fonck, a number of prominent generals and officers and even a number of privates and, lastly, certain industrialists, who were engaged in the manufacture of aeroplanes, tanks and munitions, will be heard before guilt is fixed.

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242, Narsi Natha Street,
(Bhat Bazar), Bombay 9.

Hansraj Virji Shah,
c/o Messrs. Shamji Velji & Co.,
242, Narsi Natha Street,
(Bhat Bazar), Bombay 9.

Urmila Kantilal Jhaveri,
Godiji's Chawl, 5th floor,
Paydhooni, Bombay.

Ramnik P. Shah,
V. J. T. Institute,
At the Hostel,
Room No. 13, Matunga,
Bombay.

Ahmedabad

Miss. T. D. Green,
Green Villa, Mirjapur Road,
Ahmedabad.

Anjar (Cutch)

Bavabai Dosaji Mandvivala,
c/o Adamji Karimji Daroogar,
General Market,
Post Anjar (Cutch).

Hyderabad Dn.

Miss K. Kaoosji
128, Public Gardens Road,
Hyderabad Dn.

Miss K. Kaoosji
128, Public Gardens Road,
Hyderabad Dn.

Jetpur (Kathiawar)

Mamad Siddiq H. Ahmad Amiwala,
Baharpura,
Jetpur (Kathiawar).

Karachi City

Yusufali Noorbhoy Antaria,
Quettawala Bldg.,
Napier Road, Karachi City.

Nagpur

Valimohomad Jusab,
c/o Haji Rahemtoola Haji
Ebrahim Esq.,
Maskasath, Nagpur City.

Parbhani

Mohomad Taiyoob,
Parbhani,
Dist., Muglai.

Supedi

Moosa Shariff Rajvani,
Supedi (Kathiawar).

Sendhwa

V. M. Shah,
Bombay Agra Road,
Sendhwa,
(Holkar State).

V. M. Shah,
Bombay Agra Road,
Sendhwa, (Holkar State).

Correct Solution

Illustrations	Illustrations
A	3
B	15
C	1
D	12
E	5
F	2
G	14
H	16
I	13
J	8
K	9
L	11
M	18
N	7
O	6
P	10
Q	17
R	4

TWO ERRORS

There were One hundred and five entries with two mistakes. Each of the following successful competitors gets (Rs. 4-12) Rupees four and annas twelve only.

Haridas Narsinh,
Ecsons House,
1st Pasta Lane,
Colaba Bombay.

R. M. Menty,
C/o The Empire Life Office,
Fort, Bombay.

P. V. Jog,
High Court O. S.
Bombay

Narmadashanker Ambaram
Trivedi,
The National Laundry,
Bazar Gate Cross,
Dwarkadas Street,
No. 13-14,
Fort, Bombay.

T. R. A. Narayana,
I.C.I. (India) Ltd.,
Ballard Estate,
Fort, Bombay.

Jiwanji K. Magodia,
Sakhina Mansion,
Karmichal Road,
Bombay.

Somabhai Durlabh,
C/o A. G. Grey,
88, Nepean Sea Road,
Malabar Till

B. K. Madgavker,
Mathew Road,
Bombay 4.

S. R. Arvind,
E4, Saraswati Building,
Gamdevi Bombay 7.

Pestonji Bamanji Soonawala,
Sidhwa Building, Balaram St.,
Grant Road,
Bombay 7.

Paul D'Souza,
Ammir Building,
Opp. Noor Baug,
Bombay 9.

C. D. Budhdeo,
9-15, Kolbhat Lane,
3rd Floor,
Bombay 2.

Vijaysinh Pragji,
30-32, Kolbhat Street,
Bombay 2.

Kutubdin Fakhrudin Bhagat,
Gasletwala Building,
Abdul-Rehman Street,
Bombay 3.

G. M. Jangla,
Mahalaxmi Mansion,
2nd Floor, Kumbhar-Tukda,
Bombay 4.

Abdul Gafar Yakoob,
C/o Esmail H. S. Gajiani,
Hasam Building, 3rd Floor,
Furniture Bazzar.
Bombay 3.

Miss Mini S. Gokhale,
Above Kanchangauri Hospital,
Bombay. 4.

Hansaben Ratilal Damania,
Krashna Bldg., 2nd Floor.
Room No. 25, Golpitha,
Bombay.

Nanji Kalidas Seta,
C/o Mangaldas Kalidas Choksi,
Share Bazar, Apollo St.,
Fort, Bombay.

H. B. Sajan,
Sajan Building,
145, Samuel Street,
Bombay. 9.

J. M. Jagani,
C/o Messrs. Husen Merali & Co.,
Maskati House,
Mohomadali Road,
Bombay. 3.

Narsidas Vithaldas,
C/o Damodar Jinabhai Shop,
Ganomukh Gally,
Mulji Jetha Market,
Bombay.

Narsidas Vithaldas,
C/o Damodar Jinabhai Shop,
Ganomukh Gally,
Mulji Jetha Market,
Bombay.

Mohsinali,
C/o Akbarali J. Hirji Jafarali,
Janmohamad Bldg., 3rd Floor,
Khadak, Bombay. 9.

Mohsinali,
C/o Akbarali J. Hirji Jaferali,
Janmohomad Building,
3rd Floor, Khadak,
Bombay. 9.

E. A. Hushain,
C/o E. A. Ujjainwala,
Paper Chawl,
201, Nagdevi,
Bombay. 3.

Khoja Ahmedali Jaferbhai,
Haji-Bunder,
Seewri Coal Depot,
Bombay. 15.

Khoja Ahmedali Jaferbhai,
Haji-Bunder,
Seewri Coal Depot,
Bombay. 15.

Khoja Alimohomad Sherali
Lakdawala,
Wood Depot, No. 401-403,
Duncan Road,
Bombay. 4

Khoja Alimohomad Sherali
Lakdawala,
Wood Depot, No. 401-403,
Duncan Road,
Bombay. 4.

Kekhusru B. Fitter,
C/o Hirji Mills,
Weaving Dept,
Lower Parel,
Bombay.

Dhunjishaw M. Mehta,
Patel Building,
DeLisle Road,
Lower Parel,
Bombay.

Jajubhai F.
Laxman Kowly Chawl,
DeLisle Road,
Lower Parel,
Bombay No. 13.

M. K. Murthi,
7, Laxmi Sadan,
Matunga, G. I. P.

V. A. Kesavan,
Block No. 1, Plot No. 448,
Sion Road, Matunga, G.I.P.
Bombay.

Bombay Suburbs

Albert D'Souza,
24, Rajan,
Bandra.

Piroja J. Wadia,
Turner Road,
Bandra.

Mrs. K. C. Randery,
"Suryakunj" 12th Road,
Laxminagar, Khar.

FIGURE WORDS COMPETITION RESULT

Prema Chottoo,
Palm Beach,
Juhu Tara,
Via Santa Cruz.

Chimanlal Kikabhoy Shastry,
Krishna Bag, Near Station,
Malad, B.B. & C.I. Rly.

H. D. Vohra,
Manmohan Villa,
Rammandir Road,
Vile-Parle, East.

Ahmedabad

Miss T. D. Green,
C/o Green Villa, Mirjapur Road,
Ahmedabad.

Amraoti

Hasanali Mahomadali,
C/o Saify Soap Factory,
Balgaon Road,
Amraoti.

Akola

Kishanlal Verma,
C/o Kalal's Chawl,
Akola (Berar.)

Angul

Abdul Amin Mahomed Haji,
Post Angul,
(Dt. Cuttack) Orisa.

F. K. Haji,
C|o Mahomad Haji,
Post Angul,
(Dt. Cuttak) B.N. Rly.

Anklav

Jivabhai Khusalbhai Patel,
Local Board School,
At Anklav,
(Dt. Borsad).

Bhadeli

Desai Rameshchandra Mohanlal,
At Bhadeli,
Via Bulsar.

Bulsar

Thakar Harjiwandas Bhagwandas,
C|o Nani Metwad,
Bulsar.

Burhanpur

M. A. Mistry,
C|o Sanwara Road,
Burhanpur.
C. P.

Merwanji Rustomji Havaldar,
C|o Rajpura Ginning Factory,
Burhanpur.
C. P.

Calcutta

B. Dolatsing,
No. 162|164, Harison Road,
Calcutta.

Abbasbhoy Tayebally,
No. 11, Pollock Street,
Calcutta.

Mandvi-Cutch

Shantilal Makanji Shah,
C|o Makanji Champs Shah,
Tobacco Merchant,
Mandvi-Cutch.

Gachha Pranlal Anopchand,
C|o Bora Bazar,
Mandvi-Cutch.

Jakhau-Cutch

Shah Govindji Jethabhai,
Jakhau-Cutch.

Pramodrai Harilal,
Abdasa Revenue Officer,
Jakhau-Cutch.

Karachi

Messrs. Yusafali & Jusab Haji Ahmed & Co.,
C|o Old Market Hostel.
Karachi,

Yusafali Noorbhoy Antria,
C|o Quettawala Bldg.,
Napier Road,
Karachi City.

Yusafali Noorbhoy Antria,
C|o Quettawala Bldg.,
Napier Road,
Karachi City.

Yusafali Noorbhoy Antria,
C|o Quettawala Bldg.,
Napier Road,
Karachi City.

Yusafali Noorbhoy Antria,
C|o Quettawala Bldg.,
Napier Road,
Karachi City.

Kaliawadi

Makan Keshav,
Post Kaliawadi.
Via Navsari.

Durlabh Hansji Parmar,
Via Navsari.
Post Kaliawadi.

Manchhaben Prabhu,
Via Navsari.
Post Kaliawadi.

Valji Ratan,
Via Navsari.
Post Kaliawadi.

Ramji Lallu,
Via Navsari.
Post Kaliawadi.

Karwar

M. K. Pai,
C|o Haldipurkar,
Karwar.

Kundla (Kathiawar)

Manibai Premji,
C|o Arjan Mistry,
Savarma,
Post Kundla.

Jetpur Kathiawar

Mahomad Sidik,
Ahmad Amiwala,
Baharpura.
Jetpur.

Rajkot (Kathiawar)

Mawaji Ibji Naranji,
C|o Near Devkunvarba
Middle School,
Rajkot.

Veraval (Kathiawar)

Turak Nurmahomed Haji Ibrahim,
Cloth Merchant,
Veraval.

Dhrangadhra (Kathiawar)

Parmar Jema Premji,
C|o Rajmahel,
Dhrangadhra.

Dehra Dun

Seth Mahomadali Rajabali Bhai,
C|o Mannooganj,
Dehra Dun.

Seth Mahomadali Rajabali Bhai,
C|o Mannooganj,
Dehra Dun.

Damoh

M. Yusuf,
C|o S. I. Police (Retd.),
Damoh. C.P.

Dumas

Amar Solanki,
Hon. Secretary,
Dumas Gymkhana,
Post, Dumas.

Dharampur

Pestonji Naoroji Kapvadewala,
C|o Messrs. Dungaji,
Dharampur,
(Dt. Surat).

Dabhasi

Chaturbhai Ambaidas Patel,
Via Anand,
Dabhasi,
(Dt. Borsad).

Lucknow

M. M. G. Husein,
C|o Hamid Road,
Lucknow.

M. M. G. Husein,
C|o Hamid Road,
Lucknow.

Madras

Saifudin Gulamali Biladiwala,
C|o Messrs. Abdulla Bros.,
No. 33, Venkata Chala
Mudeli Street,
P. T. Madras.

K. H. Bhil Malwala,
No. 33, Venkata Chala,
Mudeli Street,
P. T. Madras.

Navsari

Tailor Mangal Jivan,
C|o Panch Haldi Bazar,
Navsari.

Tailor Mangal Jivan,
C|o Panch Haldi Bazar,
Navsari.

Tailor Mangal Jivan,
C|o Panch Haldi Bazar,
Navsari.

Tailor Mangal Jivan,
C|o Panch Haldi Bazar,
Navsari.

Nagindas Valabhbhai Sanghadia,
C|o Sayaji Road,
Navsari.

Nasik

Faramji P. Mody,
C|o Bombay-Agra Road,
Nasik.

Faramji P. Mody,
C|o Bombay-Agra Road,
Nasik.

Nasirabad

Shaik Husain Chand Pensioner,
Master Nasirabad,
Nasirabad,
E. K.

Panvel

T. K. Husein,
Post Panvel,
(Dt. Kolaba.)

Parbhani

Mahomad Tayub,
Parbhani,
(Dt. Muglai.)

Mahomad Tayub,
Parbhani,
(Dt. Muglai.)

Mahomad Tayub,
Parbhani,
(Dt. Muglai.)

Palanpur

Mahomadbhai Alibhai,
C/o Man Sarovar Road,
Palanpur,
(Gujrat.)

Mahomadbhai Alibhai,
C/o Man Sarovar Road,
Palanpur,
(Gujrat.)

Ranala

Asmabai,
C/o F. T. Kothawala,
Ranala,
(Dt. West Khandesh.)

Surat

Saleibhai H. Pulav,
C/o Hasanali T. Hakim,
Chawk Bazar, Kabutarkhana,
Surat.

Secunderabad

Balaji T. Eariah,
Glass and Frame Merchant,
C/o Mahankali Street,
Secunderabad.

Shimoga

G. U. S. Aiyar,
C/o Govt. High School,
Shimoga.

G. V. S. Aiyar
C/o Govt. High School,
Shimoga.

Sandhava

V. M. Shah,
C/o Bombay-Agra Road,
Sendhava,
(Holker State.)

V. M. Shah,
C/o Bombay-Agra Road,
Sendhava,
(Holker State.)

Ujjain

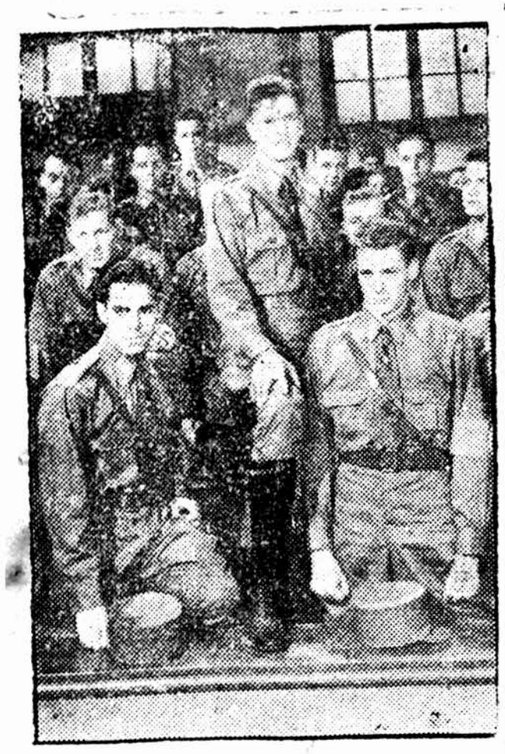
Ibrahim K. Bhagurwala,
C/o Sabji Mandi,
Ujjain.

Any competitor whose name is not in the above list may ask for a scrutiny on payment of a scrutiny fee of Rs. 5, provided the entry is known to such competitor to be identical with the solution published.

Scrutiny requests must reach our office by 6 p.m. 19th August, 1940.

Requests for scrutiny must be sent together with the pay ment of fees under Registered and Insured Covers with a covering letter agreeing to abide by the Competition Manager's scrutiny result as final.

In the event of an entry having been left out by oversight the above-mentioned distribution of the prize money will be re-adjusted accordingly.



HITLER'S CANNON-FODDER—A scene from "The Mortal Storm".

Hollywood v Hitler

M.-G.-M. Films Banned In Germany

The Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer office in Bombay has received a cable from New York advising that, because of their productions, "The Mortal Storm" and "Escape", the German authorities have, as from August the 9th, banned all Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer pictures in countries under their control.

"The Mortal Storm" stars Margaret Sullavan, James Stewart, Robert Young and Frank Morgan, and is taken from the novel by Phyllis Bottome, the story being about the disintegration of a German family under Nazi rule.

"Escape" is starring Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor.

Both pictures will be showing in Bombay during the next few months.

WHEN CRITICS THOUGHT THE SETTINGS MOVED!

"B. R." writes:—

While going through Mr. Krishna Gopal's interesting article in last Saturday's "Chronicle", I came across a statement, the inaccuracy of which he is presumably unaware. He says that moving camera technique was first used by Mr. Devaki Bose in "Pooran Bhagat". In point of fact, camera movement was first introduced in Indian pictures by Mr. Shantaram in his silent "Chandrasena" produced in 1931. This method was so new at the time that there was wide comment in the press and public all over the country, (including Bengal) commending this laudable attempt. In fact, there were many who did not know that it was the "camera" that moved: The reviewer of a well-known Marathi daily of Poona, in his review of the picture said that the settings in the picture moved smoothly and skilfully."

Sardar Akhtar in the title role of "Woman" at Pathe.

BOMBAY FILM DIARY

CENTRAL—"Sant Dnyaneshwar" Prabhat's Mythological, starring Shahu Modak with Sumati Gupte, Yeshwant, etc., in Marathi and Hindustani versions. Excellent. Must be seen, (13th week.)

KRISHNA—"Matwali Meera," featuring Mukhtar Begum.

IMPERIAL—"Pagal" Ranjit film, starring Madhuri and Prithviraj, directed by A. R. Kardar. Excellent. Must be seen. (Sixth and last week.)

MAJESTIC—"Anuradha", Circo's latest, starring Maya Banerji,

YESHWANT as the boy Saint Dnyaneshwar at the Central.

Trilok Kapur, etc.

MINERVA—India Artistes' "Bahurani", starring Rose, Anuradha and Kishore Sahu. Clean entertainment. Recommended, (Eighth and last week.)

OPERA HOUSE—"Tulsidas" (in Hindustani), fine Ranjit film, starring Leela Chitnis, Pagnis, Datey, etc. Ideal film for the devotional-minded. (Fourth week.)

PATHE—National Studios' "Woman", starring Sardar Akhtar, Surendra with Yakub, Jyoti etc., Excellent, Most Popular. Must be seen. (14th week.)

ROXY—Bombay Talkies "Bandhan", starring Leela Chitnis and Ashok Kumar, with V. H. Desai, Suresh, etc.

WEST END—"Lapandav", Navyug Chitrapat Ltd.'s maiden production, starring Meenakshi, Winayak, Baburao Pendharkar and Vanmala. Fairly good entertainment for Marathi-knowing Cine-goers.

SUPER—"Aj ki Dunia", featuring Ashalata, Trilok Kapur, Jivan, etc.

"Only Old Films Burnt"

The following is the telephonic message received in Bombay from the Studio Manager of the New Theatres about the fire that broke out there on Wednesday last:

"The fire broke out in the New Theatres Studios No. 1 on the 7th August at 5-20 p.m. The fire began in the Laboratory Room where negatives of old pictures had been stored, along with some positives. The cause of the fire is unknown. None of the recently produced pictures or the pictures under production were damaged. The routine of the studios has not been disturbed by the fire."

"Mickey's Mail"

"Mickey's Mail" is a newly-started weekly paper, which will "give you the latest news about Hollywood and its bright and fascinating inhabitants: how they work, what they wear, what they eat." Whenever possible, it will also have other features on Sports, Music, Racing, etc.

BABURAO PENDHARKAR and VANMALA in "Lapandav" at New West End.

COINCIDENCE STRIKES ON FILM SET

BY WILLIAM PENNY.

Seldom during the production of a picture has Hollywood seen as many discoveries, coincidences, and reasons for celebration as are being found on the set of Edison, The Man. The Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture has 'something in common' for practically everyone associated with it.

One discovery was that Spencer Tracy appeared as a robot for the Theatre Guild on the New York stage. In the same play was Henry Travers, who has a supporting role in Edison, The Man. At the time Travers was one of the Guild's prominent actors. It wasn't until the two happened to discuss the play on the set that Travers learned it was Tracy who played the "mechanical man."

Travers also entered his forty-fifth year as an actor during the production of Edison, The Man. He started in Walsall, England, in 1895.

The picture marks the first time Tracy plays a screen father. He is the father of two children in the picture, as in real life. Rita Johnson, as Mrs. Edison, makes her debut in biographical roles.

Clarence Brown, the director, started his twenty-fifth year as director with the picture. He commenced in 1915 as assistant to Director Maurice Tourneur.

Spencer Tracy wears old age make-up for the first time as a man of eighty-two. Only once before, in The Power And The Glory, did Tracy wear any trace of make-up.

Max Goeppinger, studio glass-blower, who had never been before the camera, made his appearance as one of Tracy's helpers in Edison, The Man. He played a glass-blower.

Felix Bressart, who appears as Tracy's foreman, was handed his first term contract by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer during this production. This is Bressart's third picture for the studio. He previously appeared in Ninotchka and The Shop Around the Corner.

Director Brown and Tracy, who have both been under contract to Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer for years, work together for the first time in Edison, The Man.

KHURSHID in "Musafir", Ranjit film coming next week to Opera House.

GOVERNOR'S GARDEN PARTY TO MEET VICEROY

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, August 9.

About a thousand guests including Maharajas, Rajas, Sardars, Officials and 'Elite' of society responded to the invitation of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley to attend a garden party in Ganeshkhind, Government House lawns to meet Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Marchioness of Linlithgow.

Despite injury to his ankle, the Viceroy shook hands with all guests and later moved among them. Display of North Staffordshire regiment band which was in attendance was highly appreciated by guests.

Earlier in the day, the Viceroy granted interviews to a number of influential non-officials from various districts of the presidency, the object of which it is reported is to secure personal knowledge of reactions towards his latest statement. He also received a deputation of National Liberal Federation composed of Dr. Paranjpye, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Pandit Hridaynath Kunzaru, J. N. Basu and Mr. P. N. Sapru.

The Federation placed before His Excellency their views on the question of India's defence to which the Viceroy gave a patient hearing.

Karachi Shippers Demand Reimbursement Of Losses

KARACHI, Aug. 1.

A plea to extend to Indian merchants the facilities shown to British merchants in the United Kingdom by the Government to reimburse their losses in respect of their dealings with France due to French capitulation is made by the Karachi Cotton Association in the course of a communication to the Government of India.

The communication points out certain shippers here incurred losses on the sale of cotton to the G.I.R.C. department of the French Government, which was working in concert with the British Government and carried with it a tacit assurance of safety and guarantee of the British Government in respect of dealings with that department.

The communication draws attention to the measures taken by the British Government to reimburse similar losses incurred by the United Kingdom Merchants and requests the Government of India to urge the British Government to extend the same facilities to India also.

It is stated that the association has received details of losses sustained by Karachi merchants estimated at several lakhs of rupees.—A. P.

More Revenue From Radio Imports

Against a general fall in Indian customs revenue for the first quarter of 1940-41, the import receipts for wireless reception instruments showed an increase of nearly Rs. 2,00,000 as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of last year.

The customs revenue from wireless apparatus for the month of June was Rs. 3,00,000 which is Rs. 1,90,000 more than the figures for the corresponding month of 1939, and is the highest figure for any month this year. This increase has brought the total receipts under this head for the first quarter of 1940 to Rs. 5,69,000.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 10.

One dacoit died and another was seriously injured in an encounter between the police and dacoits on the border of Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts, in the course of which shots were exchanged between them.—A. P.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu : Shravan Sud 8, 1996
Muslim : Rajab 6, 1359
Parsi : Aspandarmad 11, 1309
Hightide : 6-00; 17-54
Lowtide : — —
Sunrise : 6h. 18m.
Sunset : 7h. 10m.

ASSAGAO UNION

The Assagao Union will celebrate St. Cajetan's Day to-day (Sunday) at Dabul Church at 9 a.m

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Culture of Concentration" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

DIVINE SERVICE

Mr. G. L. Chandawarkar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the local Prarthana Mandir to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

DADAR VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the "Vivekananda Society" a discourse will be given on Sree Ramakrishna Leelaprasanga (Life and Teachings of Sri Ramakrishna) in Marathi at 9 a.m. at the Society premises, Jadao Bhuvan, Dr. D'Silva Road, Dadar, (opposite B. B. & C. I. Railway Station) to-day (Sunday).

RADHASWAMI SATSANG, WORLI

Swami Somnathji will deliver a lecture on "The inner voice of man" at the weekly congregation of the Radhaswami Sangh at 7-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at Worli, Bombay 18.

THANA CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION

The War Gifts Fund Committee recently constituted by this Association to aid the Catholic Central Sub-Committee formed in Bombay will meet to-day (Sunday) in the Parish School Hall at 10-30 a.m. to devise ways and means to help in the war effort.

KSHATRIYA UNION CLUB

The anniversary of the late Brother Janardan Raghoba Wanmali will be celebrated in the Club's "Wanmali" Hall at Dadar to-day (Sunday) from 4 to 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

RAJADHYAKSHA FOREIGN EDUCATION SOCIETY

The sixteenth annual general (adjourned) meeting of the Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha G. S. B. Foreign Education Society will be held at 4p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) at 'Anand Kanan', Harvey Road, Chowpatty, Bombay, to consider the remaining business on the Agenda.

VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY

A study-class will be held to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 p.m. on "Kathopanishad" at the Society premises, Jadao Bhuvan, Dr. D'Silva Road, Dadar. The public are cordially invited to attend.

HINDU FOUNDLING HOME

The fourth anniversary of the Hindu Foundling Home will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. at the Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel, when Seth Pranlal Deokaran Nanji will preside.

BAHA'I ASSEMBLY

A public meeting will be held at the Baha'i Hall, Bori Bunder, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. when speeches will be delivered by eminent speakers.

VEDANTA AND YOGA

Public lecture by Mr. M. H. Dave will be delivered on 'Vedanta and Yoga' at Seksaria Building, near Prarthana Samaj, under the auspices of Ramtirth Yogashram, to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

GOVERNMENT PEONS' UNION

The annual general meeting of Government Peons' and Inferior Servants' Union, Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Maratha Kshatriya Samaj Hall, Navaikar Lane, near the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, will attend.

JAGANNATH SHAKARSHET ANNIVERSARY

The Jagannath Shankarshet anniversary will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at Wagle Hall, Chikitsaka Samooha High School under the auspices of a number of institutions. Mr. B. G. Kher will preside and among the speakers will be Mrs. Yamuna Hirlekar, Miss Gargi Bhatavdekar, Mr. D. A. Tuljapurkar, Dr. Anklesaria, Mr. Y. R. Date, Mr. K. M. Tamhankar, R. G. Anjarlekar and others.

PUBLIC MEETING TO PROTEST AGAINST THE ORDINANCE

Under the auspices of the Central Committee of Volunteers, and Halai Lohana Volunteer Corps, Kapad Bazar Maratha Volunteer Corps and a dozen other Nationalist Volunteer Corps in the City, including those of Press Workers and Hotel Workers' Unions and Trade Union Volunteer Corps, a public meeting will be held at Chowpatty to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. when Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. (Central) will preside and prominent Congressmen and citizens will speak on 'The banning of the volunteer corps."

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Broadway Melody of 1940". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"City in Darkness". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

METRO—"Florina". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"Saps at Sea". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

NEW EMPIRE—"For Freedom". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Anuradha". Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.

PATHE—"Woman". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.

ROXY—"Bandhan". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.

WEST END—"Lapandav". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.

MINERVA—"Bahurani". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Matwali Meera". Daily at 4-45, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Dnyaneshwar". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.

BOMBAY SEVA DAL WILL CONTINUE AS USUAL

B. P. C. C. General Secretaries' Statement

Bombay, Friday.

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following statement :

Ever since the publication of the Government of India Notification to ban certain forms of volunteering in this country enquiries are being made at the headquarters of the B. P. C. C. regarding the activities of the Bombay Seva Dal which is the official volunteer organisation of the Congress in Bombay.

The Congress attitude in regard to this Government Order will, no doubt be authoritatively stated by the Working Committee when it meets next.

In spite of the extraordinary ambiguity of the Order in question we do not for a moment believe that the organisations like the Bombay Seva Dal can by any stretch of imagination be brought within the purview of this Order. The Congress volunteers are pledged to non-violence and their activities have got to be, in the words of the Congress Creed peaceful and legitimate. The drill that they receive is of a simple nature and it has no resemblance whatsoever to military exercises or drill. These volunteers carry no arms with them, not even lathis. Their uniform which of course slightly defers according to Provinces, does not bear in our opinion "a colourable resemblance to military or other official uniforms."

Of course, the Government Order does not affect in the least the organisation of our Satyagrahis who wear no uniform nor undergo any drill. Their activities also will continue as usual and, may we wish with greater vigour and energy.

NATIONAL FEELING, PRIME ESSENTIAL FOR A NATION

If there was national feeling in the heart of every Indian, India would soon be free from slavery and both Aryan and Islamic cultures would flourish side by side, declared Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji, Mayor of Bombay, speaking on "Nationalism" under the auspices of the Mahavira Students' Union on Saturday evening.

Mr. Tricumji asked the students not to lay undue emphasis on the text-book teaching that a nation could come into existence only if there were one language, one religion and one culture. If that was so, Canada, South Africa or even Great Britain could not be called a nation.

He asserted that India with her oldest civilisation and culture, was a nation. There were many common elements between Hindu and Muslim cultures. Both these cultures would flourish side by side enriching the national life, provided Indians were imbued with national feeling "Swadesh-bhavana."

MUSLIM LEAGUE'S DRIVE AMONG WOMEN

Under the auspices of the Women's Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League meetings of Muslim Ladies will be held :—

To-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Osmania Manzil, Kambeker Street, (Chach Mohalla) under the chairmanship of Mrs. Khadija Shafi Tyebji, M.L.A.

On Monday, the 12th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Baldiwala Building, Sankli Street under the chairmanship of Miss Fatma Begum, Principal, Jinnah Islamia Zanana College, Lahore.

At all these meetings facilities will be provided for ladies to become members of the Muslim League, annas two being the membership fee for the year 1940.

SANGIT KALA BHUVAN

On behalf of Shrimant Sayajirao Maharajah Sangit Kala Bhuvan (Wahedin Mansion), Poibawadi, Bombay, there will be Indian Music Programme under the auspices of Prof. Yeshwant Rao (Sangit Kesari) to-day (Sunday) between 4 and 5 p.m.

CHIKITSAKA SAMOOHA PAST STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Chikitsaka Samooha Past Students' Association, there will be a public lecture by Mr. Yusuf Meherally to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the C. S. S. High School, Kandevadi, Bombay No. 4. The subject is "Crisis in Indian Politics"

LATE SIR TEMULJI NARIMAN

BOMBAY Saturday.

At a Special Meeting of the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay held yesterday, the President, Dr. Sir Mangaldas Mehta, referred to the sad death of Dr. Sir Temulji B. Nariman, who was one of the past Presidents and Founders of the College, and observed that Dr. Sir Temulji was the oldest member of the College Council and his death was a grievous loss not only to the College, but also to the medical profession at large, which he adorned, as well as to the public and social life of this City.

The President then moved a resolution expressing the deep regret of the Council on the death of Sir T. B. Nariman from the Chair, which on being put to the vote was passed in solemn silence all members standing.

VICEROY INSPECTS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

POONA, August 10.

His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by the Governor of Bombay, visited to-day the Agricultural College, Poona, which from a minor farm in 1880, of the Poona College of Science has developed into the largest Agricultural College of India to which students come from all Provinces and also from Burma and Ceylon. The College has a well equipped scientific research section and facilities for post graduate work and turns out normally nearly 200 graduates every year.

His Excellency was shown round two departments of the College. In the Dairy section, he saw breeds of high class pure stock of Surti buffaloes and Sindhi cows which have given an average production of 4,500 and 5,000 lbs. of milk per year over a long period.

His Excellency also saw the sheep breeding work which is being financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The improvement in wool by crossing with merino is stated to have particularly impressed his Excellency.—A. P.

MUNSHI TO SEE VICEROY.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

It is understood that His Excellency the Viceroy has invited Mr. K. M. Munshi to interview him on August 14.—A. P.

Sir M. V. Joshi's Birthday To Be Celebrated

A Committee of some prominent persons has been formed in Nagpur to elebrate the birthday of Sir M. V. Joshi, ex-Home Member of C. P.

The function is to be celebrated on Oct. 10 when a volume of the Biography of Sir Moropant will be presented to him.

The committee therefore appeals to those who can contribute something on Sir Moropant to do so, and to communicate with Mr. D. D. Datar, editor, All-India Reporter, Nagpur for the purpose.

IT CAME;

and it Won!

BOMBAY TALKIES' Picture of Life and Love

Bandhan

Starring:

LEELA CHITNIS, ASHOK KUMAR

with

SIX Great Artistes;

11 Sweet Songs.

TO-DAY Matinee 1 P. M.

Daily: 4, 7, 9-45 p.m.

ROXY

ALL-INDIA PREMIERE THURSDAY NEXT, 10 P.M.

of

MINERVA'S Magnificent Production

"SOCIAL PUKAR" of 1940

BHAROSA

Directed by:

SOHRAB MODI

A BIG PICTURE with A BIG CAST

AT

MINERVA

TALKIES Lamington Road.

Tamil Talkie At Broadway

A special morning show of "Anandashram", a Tamil Talkie, will be given at the Broadway Theatre, Dadar, at 10-30 a.m. to-day (Sunday), when Smti. R. B. Laksmidevi, who plays the role of the heroine in the picture will make her personal appearance on the stage.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1940

	New York, Aug 10
Previous closing	9 36
To-day s opening	9.23
Difference	-13
To-day's closing	9 30
Difference	-06

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach July/August	Rs. 175
Broach April/May	Rs. 161

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1940

	Liverpool, Aug 10
Previous closing	7.32
To-day's opening	closed

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug 10

The New York cotton sentiment was depressed with extreme hesitancy on part of operators during the early session but later the market regained its equilibrium with prices moving either way under alternate bouts of selling and buying.

The trading in October began at 9.23 i.e. thirteen points lower than the last closing. Prices declined under considerable hedging and liquidation but later on the rallying tendency developed with October recovering to 9.36, thereafter, movements were irregular with October finally closing at 9.30.

The following were opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

October (9.41/41) 9.25/23
December (9.32/32) 9.27/25
March (9.11/10) 9.12/11

LONDON COMMODITIES

SEEDS

London, Aug 10

Castorseeds Aug/Sept (£17 3/4) £17 3/4
Linseed Bombay Calcutta Aug/Sept (£16 5/8) £16 5/8
Linseed La Plata Aug/Sept (Unquoted) Unquoted
Groundnuts Coromandal Aug/Sept (£15 5/8) £15 5/8

JUTES

Dundee August (£32 1/2) closed
Lightning August (£29 1/2) closed

RUBBER

Spot (13d buyers) closed
Forward October December (12 3/4d paid and value) closed

METALS.

Tin (£265 buyers; £265 1/4 sellers. Steady) closed
Electric Copper (£62) closed
Lead Foreign Cash (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (123 sh.) closed

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Aug 10

Previous closing	3.97
To-day's opening	3.98

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Aug 10

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Aug 10

T T London on Paris not quoted.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug 10

The following are the opening quotations:—

General Motors (dol 46 3/8) dol 47 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 19 5/8) dol 19 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 53 1/8) dol 53 5/8
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

London, Aug 10

The following cable was received from London:—

Market closed to-day.

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug 10

Spot (23 1/2d) closed
Forward (22 5/8d) closed

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug 10

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£8-8-0) closed

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug 10

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02.50 to 4.03.50 which is officially fixed rate

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1 6) 1 6
Paris on Bombay (unquoted) unquoted
New York on Bombay (30.32) 30.32
New York on Milan (unquoted) unquoted
London on Shanghai (0-3 1/2 to 0-4) 0-3 1/2 to 0-4
London on Kobe (1-2 3/8 to 1-2 7/8) 1-2 1/8 to 1-2 5/8

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent
6 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay, Aug 10

There was no trading during the night

A Day Of Upsets At Poona

Patel-Britt Treble For H. H. Baroda:.

Mistry Saddles Two Winners

A large holiday crowd turned up for the opening day of the Summer Meeting at Poona. Bright sunny weather prevailed up to the fifth race, after which showers set in. H. E. Sir Roger Lumley and Lady Linlithgow attended the races.

Exchanges were all in favour of the Bookies, barely a couple of first favourites obliging in a card of nine events.

Trainer Patel saddled three winners for the Gaekwar of Baroda, all with Britt up, and Mistry scored a double for his patron the Thakore Saheb of Lathi.

Close and keen finishes marked the first four races, the margins of verdict being confined to necks and heads. In the Ghorpuri Plate Div. I, Hampstead, the first favourite duly obliged its backers after a thrilling neck to neck race with Hazim Beg and Zafar Pasha: Hazim Beg made a late attempt to catch Hampstead. But Hampstead had already passed the post.

In Div. II of Ghorpuri Plate there was a terrific struggle for supremacy between Red Cross, New York and Snapper, in which the rank outsider Red Cross gained the verdict by a neck, incidentally paying a fat dividend of Rs. 247 and the favourite New York finished second.

Baba Khan rode a well judged race on Fahad Pasha in the III Division of the Ghorpuri Plate. Half a length behind came Salim Al Iraq, piloted by F. Rehman, which gave a record dividend for a place namely 214. The much fancied Atilla was nowhere in the picture.

In the Mysore Plate Division II, Mistry opened the first of his double for the day, with Twine, ridden by Brace. Faiz Mohamed on Formosa gave quite an anxious time to Brace, every moment, who however was able to ultimately prevail with only a head.

A GRAND TREBLE

Patel and Britt, a combination much in limelight in last Bombay season opened their Poona account with a grand treble, starting with Golden Mantle in the Castletown Plate Div. I. The heavy impost on the horse was never a handicap to it and Britt had an easy victory. In the next race, Britt again scored, on Gay Spaniard in a convincing way, crushing the opposition by a couple of lengths. Gay Spaniard was the only favourite to oblige for the day. Punters refused to look beyond this young colt, the prices starting at evens.

Mistry completed his double for the day with the low weight Rathavon in the Castletown Plate. The Reay Plate was won by a rank outsider, the aged Bastion paying a thumping Dividend of Rs. 470. The aged gelding, though long out of form, was obviously kept in trim for the season, for Meekings had little effort to gain a verdict by a length and a half. The going was heavy no doubt and the light bottom weight was a decided advantage.

With five horses scratched, the last event of the day was at Patel-Britt's mercy; Archmoon, after its last success at Bombay, had preserved its good form and won in good style.

The following are the results:—

THE GHORPURI PLATE (DIV. I):—Distance 6 furlongs.

HAMPSTEAD (Messrs. Abid H. Doctor and Basheer Mahomed) 9-4 Sardar Khan 1
HAZIM BEG (The Thakore Saheb of Dhrol) 8-8 Dawood 2
ZAFAR PASHA (Mr. N. Rupchand) 9-1 Oosman 3
Sayid Beg (Mr. J. T. Lalvani) 9-0 Mahmud Khan 4

Not run:—Great Mogul 8-8.
Won by head, neck, 1 length.
Time: 1min. 25secs.
Tote paid Rs. 37 for win, Rs. 19, Rs. 25 and Rs. 40 for places.
Winner trained by Aga Cumberally.

THE GHORPURI PLATE (DIV. II):—Distance 6 furlongs.

RED CROSS (Mr. Saleh Moosa) 9-0 W. Scanlan 1
NEW YORK (Messrs. A. H. Ahmedbhoy and H. M. Dharamsey) 9-0 Evans 2
SNAPPER (Mr. Diamond) 7-11 Faizmohamed 3
Robinhood (Mr. Mahomed Nafa) 8-8 Ali Bux 4

Not run:—Bab al Khair 8-8.
Won by neck, shorthead, 1/2 length
Time: 1min. 21-3/5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 247 for win, Rs. 38, Rs. 15 and Rs. 26 for places.
Winner trained by Nassar Hassan.

THE GHORPURI PLATE (DIV. III):—Distance 6 furlongs.

FAHAD PASHA (Raja I. Dhanrajgir) 9-0 Baba Khan 1
SALIM AL IRAQ (Mr. Kala Khan) 9-0 F. Rehman 2
SHERIFF (Mr. P. D. Bolton) 8-12 J. W. Brace 3
Lu'ayb (Messrs. C. N. Permanand and Mahomed Nafa) 9-2 Faizmahomed 4

Not run:—Almaroof 7-11.
Won by 1/2 length, shorthead, neck.
Time: 1min. 24 4/5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 93 for win, Rs. 52, Rs. 214 and Rs. 40 for places.
Winner trained by H. Hashim Sait.

THE MYSORE PLATE (DIV. II):—Distance 6 furlongs.

TWINE (The Thakore Saheb of Lathi) 8-4 Brace 1
FORMOSA (Mr. Sion F. Nissim) 8-0 F. Mahomed 2
BLUE MANTLE (H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda) 9-4 T. Burn 3
Sherabel (Mr. A. C. Ardeshir) 8-0 Marrable 4

Not run:—Can Can 7-11, Black Cushion 7-11.
Won by head, 1 length, neck.
Time: 1min. 17secs.
Tote paid Rs. 85 for win, Rs. 34, Rs. 37 and Rs. 19 for places.
Winner trained by D. M. Mistry.

THE CASTLETOWN PLATE (DIV. I):—Distance 7 furlongs.

GOLDEN MANTLE (H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda) 9-4 E. Britt 1
TALKLESS (Sir Sultan Chinoy) 8-3 M. Khan 2
IMPETUS (Mr. A. Higgins) 8-11 Scanlan 3
Beau Geste (Mr. Jal J. Gazdar) 8-0 T. Burn 4

Not run:—Legendary 9-2, Scion 8-8, Blandford Lad 8-6.
Won by 1-1/4 lengths, shorthead, shorthead.
Time: 1min. 30 2/5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 39 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 25 and Rs. 25 for places.
Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

THE MYSORE PLATE (DIV. I):—Distance 6 furlongs.

GAY SPANIARD (H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda) 9 2 E. Britt 1
PRINCESS MUMTAZ (Messrs. Osman Chotani and A. H. Ahmedbhoy) 8-7 Meekings 2
RAFLE (Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy) 7-10 cd. 8-0 Burn 3
Shahenshah (Messrs. Osman Chotani and M. H. Ahmedbhoy) 8-12 Faizmahomed 4

Not run:—Sammy Brass 8-4, Fifty Fifty 7-7.
Won by 2-1/4 lengths, 2-1/2 lengths, neck.
Time: 1min. 17secs.
Tote paid Rs. 18 for win, Rs. 14, Rs. 42 and Rs. 26 for places.
Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

CASTLETOWN PLATE (DIV. II):—Distance 7 furlongs.

RATHAVON (The Thakore Saheb of Lathi) 7-5 cd. 7-6 N. Whiteside 1
RELIABLE (Mr. A. Svamvur) 7-9 cd. 7-11 Harding 2
MANIFOLD (Mr. F. N. O'Brien. 8-7 cd. 8-9 H. Jones 3
Mangoola (Mr. A. Higgins) 9-2 Scanlan 4

Not run:—Abundantia 8-9.
Won by 1/2 length, 5 lengths, 1-1/2 lengths.
Time: 1min. 30-3/5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 57 for win, Rs. 25, Rs. 52 and Rs. 95 for places.
Winner trained by D. M. Mistry.

THE REAY PLATE:—Distance 6 furlongs.

BASTION (Mr. G. Subbarow 7 7 cd. 7-9 S. J. Meekings 1
HOUDINI (Mrs. Justice) 7-7 Whiteside 2
KILT (Mr. P. D. Bolton) 7-7 cd. 7-11 Harding 3
Cheer Boys (H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir) 8 2 E. Britt 4

Not run:—Usk 9-2, Lingfield 8-10, Scotland For Ever 8-0.
Won by 1-1/2 length, 4 lengths, 1 length.
Time: 1min. 16-1/5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 470 for win, Rs. 60, Rs. 25 and Rs. 42 for places.
Winner trained by Raymond.

THE ELPHINSTON PLATE:—Distance 7 furlongs.

ARCHMOON (H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda) 8 8 E. Britt ... 1
CIVIC GUARD (Mr. N. D. Bagree 8-9 Scanlan 2
MAN EATER (Mr. Diamond) 8-13 H. R. Somekh 3
Tipperary (Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran) 8-8 Burn 4

Not run:—Dightena Valley 9-0, Shadrach 8-9, Final Glance 8-9, Floataloan 7-12, Gipsy Girl 7-10.
Won by 1-1/2 length, head, 1 length.
Time: 1min. 32secs.
Tote paid Rs. 41 for win, Rs. 20, Rs. 33 and Rs. 57 for places.
Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

Water Polo League

The fifth weekly series of matches of the Golwala Water Polo League, will be held as usual at the Victoria Swimming Bath Back Bay, Fort at 9 30 a.m. to-day (Sunday).

Cool Reception To Viceroy's Statement In London

Does Not Go Far Enough To Meet Situation In India

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Agu. 10.

Now that some time has elapsed since the publication of the Viceregal plan, it can be said that the Viceregal statement is looked upon here as one of periodical fits from which the British Government suffers from time to time. It is recognised that Gandhiji's recent refutation of Mr. Amery's claim that the situation in India has not deteriorated, and his decision to start a Civil Disobedience campaign if Britain fails to appreciate the Congress position is partly responsible for the British pronouncement.

Although nobody is prepared to comment publicly on the Government statement because of the possibility of a debate in the commons and the belief that the people who are really competent to comment on the Viceregal statement are the representatives of the Congress, the concensus of opinion is that the present situation is no way different from that that existed during the last war when Britain had promised reforms on several ocoasions.

With regard to the creation of the war advisory Council, the bitter experience of Bombay is recalled, when insulting treatment was meted out to late Lok. Tilak by Lord Willingdon who had summoned Bombay leaders for discussion in connection with war efforts. It is pointed out the Viceregal Statement does not guarantee that Government will be committed to the acceptance of the advice which the War Council may tender.

It is asserted by circles closely associated here with the Congress that there is no reference to Congress demands of (1) setting up the Constituent Assembly, & (2) recognition of independence. Instead much unnecessary play is being made with the fear that if India did not go with Britain, Germany, Italy and Japan would swallow her, although Maulana A K. Azad in his Ramgarh speech had declared: "India cannot endure the prospect of Nazism, but at the same time she is even more tired of British Imperialism".

COOL RECEPTION TO VICEROY'S STATEMENT

As the "New Statesman" points out the British pronouncement does exactly what was said with fatal results to Ulster, inasmuch as under the Government scheme the Muslim League and feudal Princes are bound to form a formidable 'bloc' with the right of vetoing the will of Indian democracy.

The "New Statesman" adds: "We shall be surprised if the Viceregal statement is accepted by the Congress without whose goodwill India cannot be reconciled. It is apparent from the tone of the British Press that, barring papers like "The Times", and the "Daily Telegraph", there is general disappointment,—nay, coolness, with the British scheme, and there is also the admission that the Government scheme does not go far enough to meet the Indian situation.

But these papers live in the hope that treating the Government statement as the basis for discussion the Congress may reach an understanding with Government, after carrying on negotiations with men like Maulana A. K. Azad, and Sjt. Desai and Rajagopalachariar.

University Dept. For Military Training

Senate To Consider Question

A meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay will be held on Wednesday the 21st instant at 1 p.m. when among other things the question of military training in Bombay University will be considered.

In this connection Dr. B. G. Vad has given notice of his intention to move that the Senate resolve to institute a University Department of military studies on the lines indicated in the report of the Syndicate Committee.

The Committee has recommended:

(1) That there should be a Diploma to start with.

(2) That lecturers should be drafted from the staff of the Military Authorities.

(3) That the course should be open even to those who are not members of the U.T.C.

(4) That after the scheme is ready the Military Authorities should be approached for co-operation.

FRESH LIST OF ENEMY FIRMS

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

It is announced that all property in British India moveable and immoveable belonging to or held by or managed on behalf of the following enemy firms or any of their branches shall vest in the Custodian of Enemy Property for British India:—

Rotas Industries Bakelite Factory, Bombay, K. Ludwig and Company, Bombay, Lopez Fernando, Hairdresser, Naini Tal and Lucknow, German Club and Athletic Association, Calcutta, Italian Provision Company, Bombay.—A.P.

Frontier Congress Executive Meeting

PESHAWAR, August 9.

The determination of future relations with the All-India Congress will be the main point at issue at to-morrow's meeting of the Working Committee of the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan has decided not to participate in the deliberations and he is not expected to come here from Dungagali.

It is learned that a resolution for to-morrow's Working Committee meeting has been tabled which drastically affects the Congress in the Frontier. Some members including the President, by another resolution are making determined efforts to press home the view why a via media should not be found.—A. P.

Better Treatment For Punjab Detenus?

LAHORE, Aug 9

On the eve of his departure to Simla to-night, the Hon Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, Premier, told pressmen that he was considering the question of giving better class treatment to detenus.

He added that five M.L.A.'s, and others were already receiving that treatment and that the Government were making arrangements for transfer to a suitable jail of all detenus there as soon as possible.—United Press.

Salt Prevents Heat Stroke

An extra salt ration is reported to have proved beneficial in the maintenance of the general health of certain troops of the Army in India in the hot weather and is considered to be useful in the prevention or reduction of heat stroke and the effects of heat, according to the Annual Report on the health of the Army in India for 1933.

On The Air

SUNDAY, AUGUST 11.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. News in Marathi. 7-40 News in Gujarati. 7-50 Orchestral melodies. 8 Songs from the screen. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 A news-play. 9-15 H. Khan Mastana. 9-35 J. L. Ranade. 10-30 The Air Sextet. 10-40 Purshuram. 10-50 Three Ghazals. 11 B. R. Deodhar. 11-15 Instrumental duets. 11-25 P. S. Dikshit. 11-35 Tunes of the town. 11-45 Leela Limaye. 12 noon Roshanara Begam. 12-57 p.m. News in Hindustani. 1 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 1-10 P. S. Dikshit. 1-20 Iqbal-ki-Ghazal. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Do you know madame? 1-40 Lunch hour music. 2-30 All children's hour. 5 P. S. Dikshit. 5-10 Shahid Husain. 5-20 Siddiqui. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 J. L. Ranade. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 H. Khan Mastana. 6-30 Kamod on the sitar. 6-35 Leela Limaye. 6-50 The Air Trio 7 Shadi na souda. 7-15 Roshanara Begam. 7-45 Gat Tora on Tabla. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 To-morrow. 8-30 The week in sport. 8-45 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 8-55 Talk of the town. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-50 An introduction. 10 Symphony concert.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. A variety 7-40 Torture of love. 7-50 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1 8-40 B. R. Deodhar. 9 to 10 As in Bombay I

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

10-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Devdasi Nautch. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 3-30 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Nagappa. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Instrumental selections. 6-10 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 J. L. Ranade. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 H. Khan Mastana. 9-20 Bashir. 9-30 B. R. Deodhar. 9-50 Violin duets. 10 Roshanara Begam.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Delhi Radio Orchestra. 5-5 Yamuna Sane. 5-20 Bhajan Lal. 5-30 Rashid Ahmad. 5-45 Bhundoo Qawwal and Mohammad Din 6-25 Jigar ki Ghazalen. 6-45 Listeners' Letters. 6-55 Bhundoo Qawwal and Mohammad Din. 7-5 Ustad Bundoo Khan. 7-25 Lakshman Prasad. 7-45 Anwar Bai. 8 Master Madan. 8-15 For villagers only. 10 It has happened. 10-5 Lakshman Prasad. 10-20 Anwar Khan 10-30 Persian music. 11 Persian music.

Delhi II—Programme

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 to 8-15 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 8-15 Bhundoo Qawwal and Mohammad Din. 8 30 Anwar Bai. 8-45 Master Madan 9 to 9 30 As in Delhi 1. 9-30 Rashid Ahmad 9 45 Ustad Bundoo Khan. 10 to 10-5 As in Delhi 1. 10-5 A military band programme. 10 30 The London Philharmonic Orchestra.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

5 p.m. Binode Behari Sreechandan. 5-20 For our Oriya Listeners. 6 6 Church service 7-20 Anima Chakravarti. 7-35 Shova Kunda. 7-50 Tarapada Chakravarti. 9 Background to the news. 10 Tone pictures.

Emergency Commissions In Indian Army

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, August 9.

It is understood the Government of India have addressed letters to provinces suggesting Provincial and District War Committees should get into touch with military district commanders for getting the best type of educated young men for emergency commissions in the army.

It is reported some provinces like U.P. have adopted detailed procedure enabling selection committees with non-officials members to suggest the names of suitable candidates but in others nothing in this direction appears to have been done yet. Final selection is made by a Special Committee at Simla.

'Notorious Outlaw' Arrested

BANNU, Aug 9

Police raided village Faiz Talab Mandan near Bannu this morning and arrested a notorious outlaw Mirza Ali Khan Wazir of Shabadin Khel along with two others.

The outlaw was wanted in connection with several dacoities including one on a passenger bus in which six men including two children were killed and two kidnapped six months ago.—United Press

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay: August 10.

The market ruled dull to-day with Steel shares showing no important fluctuations. Tata Deferreds opened at 1795 and receded to 1792/8, reacting later to the opening level but finally closed at 1790. The Ordinaries opened at 343/12 and after noting minor fluctuations closed at 343. Bombay Dyeings were steady at 905.

The following are the important quotations on the Exchange to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1797/8) 1795 1792/8 1795 1790
Tata Ordinaries (344/8) 343/12 344 343/8 343/12 343.

Tata Ordinary 343, Tata Deferred 1790, Indian Iron 26/2, Bombay Dyeing 905, Century 258/12, Central India 250, Kohinoor 342/8, Associated Cement 113, Bombay Burma 528/12, Scindia Steam 18/13, Tata Hydro 163/2, Reserve Bank 101/8, Imperial Bank F P 1475 Central Bank 35/4, Bank of India 135/8, 3 1/2 per cent Paper 90/4.

3% DEFENCE BONDS 1946

Subscribed upto 8th August 1940 throughout India	Rs. 14,38,21,700
Subscribed on 9th Aug. 1940	Rs. 1,36,77,600
Total	Rs. 15,74,99,300

MONEY MARKET

Bombay: August 10.

H. C. RATES -
T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 10th February

LONDON:
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 10th February
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 10th February
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 One month
Bank's buying 2 months 1/6 7/32 One month.
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/4 Two months.

NEW YORK:—
Banks selling T T 333 1/2
Bank's buying T T 330
Bank's buying D D 328

JAPAN:
Bank's selling T T 82 1/8 nominal
Bank's buying T T 77 1/8 nominal
Bank's buying 60 days 76 5/8 nominal

JAVA
Bank's selling D D 55 3/4

HONGKONG -
Banks selling D D 84 3/4

SHANGHAI
Bank's selling D D 23 1/2

SINGAPORE
Banks selling D D 157 3/4

CROSS RATES -
Hongkong/London 1/3 1/32 10th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/4 10th inst.
New York/London 3.98 9th inst.
London/Java 7.58/62 9th inst.
London/New York 4.02 1/2-3 1/2 9th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.70/80 9th inst.
London/Stockholm 16.85/95 9th inst.
London/Japan 1/2 5/8 9th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:- Quiet
Gold £8/8/0 8th inst
Gold £8/8/0 9th inst.
Silver London Ready 23 1/2 8th inst.
Silver London Ready 23 1/2 9th inst.
Silver London Forward 22 13/16 8th inst
Silver London Forward 22 5/8 9th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 8th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 9th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 8th inst
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 9th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 8th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 9th inst
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money: Call 1/2 per cent
3 months 3/4 per cent
6 months 1 per cent
Tone:- Very easy

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York: August 9.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following New York Stock Exchange report:—

	Dollars
Amr Pow and Lt 7 per cent Pfd	42 3/4
Amr For Pow 7 per cent Pfd	14 3/8
Amr For Pow 5 per cent Debs	45 1/2
Electric Pow and Lt 7 per cent Pfd	34
Electric Bond and Share Common	5 3/4
Electric Bond and Share Del.5 Pfd	63
Columbia Gas and Electric	6 3/8
Int Tel and Tel 1952 Debs	27
Amr Tel and Tel	162
Sun Life of Canada	185
Western Union Telegraph	17 1/2
New York Central R R	11 7/8
Great Northern Pfd	24 1/8
Chesapeake and Ohio	38 1/2
Union Pacific	85 1/2
Standard Brands	6 1/4
United States Steel	53 3/8
Bethlehem Steel	78 1/8
Crucible Steel	30
National Steel	59 1/2
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	21 3/8
Republic Steel	17 1/8
Int Nickel of Canada	23 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	19 7/8
Chrysler Motors	73 1/2
General Motors	47
Socony	8 1/2
Standard Oil of N J	34
Consolidated Oil	6
Texas Corporation	35 3/4
Australia 5 per cent 1955	49 1/4
N Y Chicago and St Louis Pfd	24

Turnover 310,000 shares.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay: August 10.

On Friday London Gold was unchanged at £8/8/0. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and free sterling was quoted at 3.97 at New York.

London spot silver was unchanged at 23-1/2d and forward quotation was reduced 3/16d at 22 5/8d. There was small support for cash, but forward declined on speculative selling. The market was quiet with a small business. New York spot silver was 34 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 3 5/8. London Bombay spot silver parity is Rs. 61/10/3 and forward parity is Rs. 59/10/9. The local market was dull with a limited business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

Quotations were as under:—

	GOLD	SILVER
Ready	Rs. 41 11 0	63 3 6
Shrawan	Rs. 41 11 0	63 2 6
Sovereigns	Rs. 28 3 3	

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, August 10

In sympathy with a decline of 5 pts in New York cotton futures the local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 192 for Broach A/M delivery. At the opening there was scattered buying and prices advanced to Rs. 192/8, but under increased selling prices declined to Rs. 191/4. Scattered covering appeared and prices steadied at Rs 192 with a limited business.

The American Loan Announcement will stabilise cotton prices and the outlook for Indian cotton does not seem encouraging. At present there will be speculative support, but when new crop arrives, prices will undergo seasonal decline.

Later on the market was steady at Rs 192/8. The session was very dull with utter absence of business and closing quotations at 3 p.m. were as under:—

F G M G Broach July/August	Rs. 176/4
F G M G Broach April/May	Rs 192/0
Fine M G Oomra Dec/Jany	Rs. 169/0
F G M G Bengal Dec/Jany	Rs 135/0

COTTON PARITY

Broach April/May below Liverpool May 248 penny points at Exch 1/6
Broach A/M below New York May 156 cent points at Exch 331

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay: August 9.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing at 5 p.m.
Broach J/A	178 1/2	175 1/4	175 3/4
Broach A/M	195 3/4	192 1/4	192 1/2
Oomra D/J	172 1/2	169 1/4	169 3/4
Bengal D/J	138	135	136

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London: August 9.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS—

3 per cent	79
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	91 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	100
4 per cent 1948/53	104
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	107
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	109
5 per cent 1942/47	103 3/4
3 per cent 1949/52	96
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	73 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	99 1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	110 7/8

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool: August 9.

	UPPERS.	GIZA
Spot	12.01+7	12.20+7
October	11.20+2	11.50+2
December	10.86+2 Nov	11.20+2
January	10.61+3	10.96+2
March	10.39+3	10.76+2
May	10.32+3	10.56+2
July	10.32+3	10.56+2

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay: August 10.

Yellow Metal Sheet	Rs. 57
Copper Sheets	Rs. 68

Tone:—Steady.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay: August 10.

Fine White Java Sugar per cwt—
Shipment September Rs. 8/13 F.B.H.
Indian Sugars Ready—
Ready ordinary Rs. 14/10 to 14/13
Ready large grain Rs. 14/14 to 15/12
Tone:—Steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London: August 9.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£ 64 1/2
Indian Stocks—	
3 per cent 1948	£ 79
3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£ 91 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£107
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£ 73 1/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£ 99 7/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent	£ 99 1/2
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£110 7/8
Victory Bonds	£116
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	£ 6 3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, London Register	£ 61
National Bank of India	£ 25 1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: August 9.

T T London on New York 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2; Madrid 37.70 sellers, Montreal 4.43/4.47; Berne 17.70/17.80; Stockholm 16.85/16.95.

LONDON RUBBER

London: August 9.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. unchanged.

LONDON SILVER

London: August 9.

Spot	23 1/2
Forward	22 5/8

LONDON GOLD

London: August 9.

Gold Bars Fine per Oz. £8/8/0

Sports Jottings

From Here — — And There

IMPORTANT DECISIONS BY BOARD OF CRICKET CONTROL

(By J. C. MAITRA)

The Board of Control for Cricket in India held an Extraordinary General Meeting in Bombay on Sunday last. It is said to have been one of the most representative meetings ever held by the Board. The most pleasing feature of it was that there was not a single proxy in it. On several occasions in the past, I have referred to this obnoxious practice. The sooner it is completely eradicated, the better it will be for the Board of Control in particular and Indian cricket in general. Let us hope the Board will do the needful in this direction ere long.

VISIT FROM CEYLON

The most important thing the Board decided was about the visit of the Ceylon team to India next winter. It is now definite the team will play in Madras, Calcutta and Bombay in their respective order. Other centres are also anxious to entertain them. But the Ceylonese have expressed their desire to limit the tour to a period of three weeks. It may be possible to persuade the Ceylon Association to extend it a little longer. Then the Board will arrange a few more matches as time may permit. As the Ceylon team will be a representative one, it is but right that our teams should also bear a representative character. Mere provincial teams are not likely to create much enthusiasm. Nor would it be right to put up a purely Test Eleven at every centre. A careful blending of the two will meet the case splendidly. The Board left it to the Provincial Associations concerned to select their teams subject to the approval of Drs. Subbaroyan and Kanga, President and a Vice-President respectively of the Board.

DRAW FOR RANJI TROPHY

The draw for the All-India Cricket Championship for the Ranji Trophy was made at the meeting. Twenty-one associations are going to compete in it, of which seven are from the West Zone. The dates and venues for the first round matches have been fixed by the Board with the consent of the Provincial Associations concerned. In this respect greatest attention has been paid and those centres which will yield the best gates have been selected. The Working Committee of the Board have been entrusted with the task of arranging the remaining fixtures. There is no doubt that they will bear this point in mind while discharging their duties in this regard. The financial question is a ticklish one and deserves utmost consideration.

SMOOTH SAILING

The West Zone having more matches than the others their play will commence by the second week of November. The North Zone will start by the middle of that month and the others will have it at the end. I hope these dates will be strictly followed, so that the matches for the next round may be arranged in good time without any difficulty. This is incumbent on all the associations concerned. On the smooth running of this tournament depends its future success. It is the duty of every one to look upon it as the national championship of India and strain every nerve to set on a sound and imposing footing. From an All-India point of view no other tournament can claim the importance which the Ranji Trophy does.

NEUTRAL UMPIRES

There was said to have been much discussion over the question of appointment of umpires in the Inter-Provincial Tournament. The general consensus of opinion was that there should be neutral umpires for every match as far as possible. The feeling has gained ground everywhere that the umpires appointed by the contending parties do not always give correct decisions. Sometimes they are carried away by partisan spirit. Rightly or wrongly, there is a feeling in Bombay the local side lost the match against Nawanagar last year owing to faulty, even partial, umpiring. It is a complaint echoed from year to year in every part of the country. It is but natural for a partisan supporter to have his vision blurred to a certain extent. It is the duty of the Board of Control to leave as little loophole for complaint as possible.

QUESTION OF FITNESS

The Board has done well to appoint a Special Committee for the appointment of umpires. But I think the purpose would have been equally served if it was left in the hands of the Umpires Sub-Committee. Evidently the Board was anxious to put the matter beyond doubt or dispute. The Board has now adopted the procedure recommended by the Sub-Committee for the registration of Umpires. Every Association is enjoined to form and maintain a panel of umpires before the 1st of October every year. The panel should be formed following a regular system of examinations (practical and either written or oral, or both) which should be held by all affiliated bodies for the purpose of qualifying umpires.

ALL-INDIA PANEL

It was further decided that every provincial association should recommend before the 1st of October every year no fewer than three and not more than six names of umpires whom they consider as first class in their respective areas for consideration and inclusion by the Umpires Sub-Committee in the All-India Panel of Umpires. Only those who will be actually available for umpiring during the year, if called upon by the Board, are to be registered. It is worthy of note that the Associations recommending names will have to furnish the Sub-Committee with the following informations (a) age, (b) a medical certificate testifying physical fitness (which I believe includes sight and hearing), (c) whether willing to be classified as an amateur or a professional (d) record of umpiring, if any.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO PROFESSIONALISM

From the above, it is clear that the Board of Control are anxious to encourage professional umpires. I am sure many will agree that this is a step in the right direction. Let those, who can afford, do the job honorarily. But let us also make provision for those who cannot afford it. It will help to improve the standard of umpiring. I remember a case in the Pentangular last year when an umpire was not re-appointed because he asked for the allowance given to some of the umpires by their Gymkhanas. Why the payment was refused I do not know. It could not have been for short of funds, because, as far as I am aware all the Gymkhanas reaped a good harvest. However, the question deserves a sympathetic consideration at the hands of the Pentangular Committee.

RIGHT STEP

The next important question was that of professional players. It is true most of the associations are not in a position to maintain professionals at present. But that should not debar those who can. It is always better—nay, healthier—to have open professionalism than pseudo—amateurism. This will go a long way to raise the standard of cricket in India to the highest pitch, because you will then have a set of players who will devote all their time, energy and intelligence for the cultivation of their game. Having accepted the principle before the Board has now laid down rules in this connection.

NO SOCIAL DISTINCTION

"In the event of any member association employing or having employed any professional, the name or names of such professional or professionals shall be forwarded to the Board for official registration and record within fifteen days of the change in status of the player or players, along with the record of such player or players, giving the correct age and cricket record of such player or players.

For the years in which official or non-official Test or All-India matches or cricket tours take place, the name or names of professional or professionals shall be submitted for registration and record one clear month before the selection of the Indian team.

Let it be noted in this connection there would be no distinction, social or otherwise, between a professional and an amateur in Indian cricket.

INTER-VARSITY TOURNEY

The rules for the Inter-University Tournament as amended by the representatives of the various Universities in India recently, were approved. The most important change was in regard to the eligibility of players which is as follows:—A Cricketer representing a University must be a "bona fide" student of the college or collegiate institution belonging to the University, regularly attending classes leading to a University examination. No student shall be eligible to represent his University for more than eight years (not ten years as previously) from the date of his matriculation while taking a non-professional course and for more than ten years from the date of his matriculation while taking up a professional course, provided that the student in the intermediate course shall not be eligible to represent his University for more than four years from the date of his matriculation or its equivalent.

PATIALA MEMORIAL FUND

It is a pity the Patiala Memorial Fund has not received the amount of public support which the cause deserved. The sum collected so far, Rs. 4,200, is not a large one. If the provinces had staged a representative match or two in their respective areas, I am confident the total would have been a handsome one. The original intention of the Fund was to help those associations who were unable to participate in the All-India Championship Tournament for want of funds. It must be remembered that the late Maharaja was the chief sponsor of the Ranji Trophy Tournament and laid the utmost importance to it. Therefore the sportsmen of India, by subscribing to this fund, will help to perpetuate the memory of two of the greatest sportsmen of the land. I hope they will not fail to do their duty.

ART OF THE PEOPLE

(Continued from Page 11)

dian culture and maintained a continuous intercourse between the provinces and countries wherever it penetrated. Art was in the vanguard of the Cultural movement.

Temples were not only the places of learning and worship, but were centres of art also proclaiming the beauty and unity for art in Greater India. It is curious that the facilities of modern communications have not reawakened the interest of India in pilgrimages even from the artistic point of view. There will be no resuscitation of interest in traditional art unless those who can afford to undertake extensive and expensive travels make a point to visit the places in and outside India. In which magnificent movements of art are situated. The Government, educational trusts and art minded wealthy individuals should also encourage and finance parties of art-students to undertake study-tours.

"If anything can save us in the present crisis it is that same unity, that same determination and that same courage. If it cannot keep from us the horrors of war then it can enable us best to meet them and to emerge with our liberties intact"—said Mr. De Valera, President of the Irish Republic, addressing a mammoth rally of his countrymen in Dublin recently. Picture gives a view of the gathering.

NARROWS GULF BETWEEN DEMAND AND CONCESSION

"New Statesman And Nation" And "Spectator" Advise Indians To Accept Offer

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The New Statesman and Nation," while admitting the advance which the present White Paper makes on anything which came from Lord Zetland, considers it seriously inadequate and that it will probably not achieve reconciliation in India.

Commenting upon the announcement the "New Statesman" says "Its good points deserve none the less to be underlined. Its tone is friendly and it avoids the magisterial manner that Indians especially resent.

It frankly faces the fact that the gulf between the Congress and the Muslim League cannot now be bridged. It abandons the disastrous policy of using their disagreement as an excuse for indefinite delays.

What the British Government will grant it gives at once without exacting unanimty among Indians as a preliminary condition. There is also an advance in terms of a promise of the future constitution for we take its meaning to be that a representative body of Indians shall draw it up following a procedure of their own choosing.

That is a real advance though we hold that this representative body should be got together before the end of the war".

The "Spectator" considers that the Viceroy's statement is "potentially of capital importance".

It narrows the gulf between the demands of Indian nationalists and the concessions which Britain hitherto felt able to make.

The announcement comes at a time when India realises the Nazi menace and is "conscious of her own defencelesness"

Membership of the British Commonwealth means more than independence for with independence go "the benefits of free co-operation". All this is offered to India.

One important thing about the present announcement is that it is free from the vagueness of previous statements. The essentials are present, namely "a fixed goal, Dominion Status: a fixed date, the end of the war: a fixed method, the adoption of a new constitution by representative Indian body".

This proposal should "open the way to new and unreserved co-operation with Indians in the war effort".—Reuter.

SIR SULTAN AHMED OPTIMISTIC

Sees Scope For Communal Solution In Viceroy's Offer

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

Sir Sultan Ahmad, ex-Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council arrived in Calcutta this morning on a day's visit.

Interviewed by the Associated Press on the Viceroy's statement, Sir Sultan said "The Viceroy's statement must be welcomed by India. Not only is it a great advance on the previous declarations made in England or in India, but it is couched in a language the sincerity of which cannot be missed.

"The expansion of the Executive Council," continued Sir Sultan, "had in any case become urgent because of the expansion of central activities in different departments, particularly on the defence side.

When men from different groups sit down together at one place, chances of adjusting political differences improve, and it may be that, in the course of a few months. They may finally settle the communal differences in India.

The setting up of the War Advisory Council is in my opinion, a matter of great importance. Through this Council it is almost certain that the maximum war effort will be possible.—A. P.

U. S. Journal's Advice To Indian Nationalists

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 8.

The "Oakland Tribune" in a leading article on the Viceroy's pronouncement writes: "How much freedom is implied only the British Indian nationalists know.

To Britan it is clear that she must not lose India now, and it should be equally clear to Indian nationalists that no matter how just their democratic cause, they cannot break off from Britain in this war year, if they hope to retain even their present degree of independence.— Reuter.

Arundale Advises Indians To Co-operate

MADRAS, Aug 9.

Dr. George S. Arundale, President of the New India League, in the course of a communication to the press on the Viceroy's statement appeals to the Congress to rise above and see beyond Britain's incapacity to grasp the situation in India.

Their duty is to show their greatness by realizing that at all present costs, the war for freedom must be won by India and Britain, in full co-operation together, difficult as such co-operation undoubtedly is made.—A.P.

OPPOSITION TO PETAIN GOVERNMENT IN MOROCCO

MADRID, August 9.

According to the Casablanca Correspondent of the Tangier newspaper "Espana" large numbers of people in French Morocco are still opposed to the Petain Government. General De Gaulle's broadcasts have many enthusiastic hearers, he says, despite the decree forbidding listening in to stations other than the official wireless. He adds, however, that public order has so far been maintained.—Reuter.

Gibraltar Ready For All Eventualities

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 9.

As the war in the Mediterranean gathers momentum, the fortress of Gibraltar stands ready for any eventuality from land, sea and air. Italian raiders have already had a taste of Gibraltar's mettle. Hitherto, they have been able to cross the Rock only three times, dropping bombs which caused negligible damage—none at all to military objectives.

With the evacuation of thousands of civilians, the Rock in daily assuming a more purely military aspect. Activity is intense as innumerable men, labour in great heat to make Gibraltar ever stronger. All the troops are in the highest spirits.—Reuter.

FIRM AND COURAGEOUS POLICY

MADRAS, Aug. 10.

"This is perhaps the first time the British Government's policy has assumed some firmness and courage," said Mr. E. V. Ramaswami Naicker, leader of Justice Party, in an interview to the Associated Press on the Viceroy's statement.

He continued: "In a country where there are numerous religious castes, creeds and communities and social and economic inequalities, the Viceroy's statement is calculated to satisfy every section of the people and earn their goodwill. The success of the present policy, however, will depend in a large measure on the way it is carried out."—A. P.

Naval Officer Sent To London

First Appointment Of Its Kind To Study Nazi 'Blitzkrieg' Technique

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.

Rear Admiral Robert, G. Hormley, Assistant Chief of Naval Operations is 'en route' to London with two other officers for the purpose of acting as special observer at the American Embassy, according to the "New York Times" Washington correspondent.

The correspondent adds it is understood that Robert G. Hormley is being sent on direct order from President Roosevelt.

This is the first time that an officer of such an high rank has been detailed for observer duty.

The correspondent adds that some Navy Department officials indicate that President Roosevelt is calling for expert reports in expectation of a new technique should Germany attempt an assault on Britain.—Reuter.

Roosevelt To Inspect Defence System

HYDE PARK (New York), Aug 9.

President Roosevelt left here by a special train last night for Portsmouth (New Hampshire) for a tour of inspection of the keypoints in the East Coast defence system.—Reuter.

French Ship Taken Over By Canada

OTTAWA, Aug. 10.

The French steamship "Saint Malo" (5,779 tons) which had been held at an eastern Canadian port since the capitulation of France has been taken over by the Canadian authorities.

She will sail in future under the Canadian Flag.—Reuter.

American Ambassador In Belgium Leaves Lisbon

LONODN, Aug. 10.

John Cudahy left by air for Lisbon.—Reuter.

Monster Tanks For U. S. A. Army

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.

An initial order for a number of monster tanks weighing seventy tons and mounting seventy-five millimetre cannon for the United States Army has been placed with Bethlehem Locomotive Company.—Reuter.

THE RIDDLE OF "NAUNDORFF"

(Continued from Page 8)

land, where a military invention gave him means and where it is said the Dutch King accepted his claims. He died at Delft in 1845, his last words being a mumbled recitation of events concerning the prison of the Temple and the guillotine. During his autopsy the vaccination marks, a lip scar, a pigeon-shaped mole and other marks that had distinguished the lost Dauphin were said to have been found upon his body. His tomb at Delft bears the inscription.

"Charles Louis de Bourbon, Duc de Normandie, Born at the Chateau of Versailles on 27th March, 1785. Son of his late Majesty Louis XVI., King of France and of Her Imperial and Royal Highness Marie Antoinette, Archduchess of Austria, Queen of France; both of them deceased at Paris. Died on August 10, 1845, at Delft."

King Louis Phillip, who, during the greater part of his reign, strove to disprove the claims of Naundorff, protested to William of Holland, asking him to obliterate the inscription. The ruler offered to comply only upon condition that the French Government would furnish evidence that the words upon the Delft tomb were false. Queen Wilhelmina of Holland lately had the tomb repaired and the inscription remains. In recent years the great-grandsons of the mysterious Naundorff have entered suit for recognitions as the heirs of the vanished Louis and a Senate commission appointed to examine into their claim some tome ago decided in their favour, although the Senate has neither rejected nor accepted the report.

So Naundorff still remains a mystery. If he was not the lost Louis XVII., who was he? None of the hundreds of secret agents that have worked upon the case was ever able to identify him as any other personage.

(COPYRIGHT.)

LESSON OF DUNKIRK

(Continued From Page 8)

British and French turned to Brussels with the argument that Belgium would surely be attacked "if not to-morrow, then the day after." It was then suggested that heavy British and French forces be at once moved toward the Belgian defences to co-operate with the Belgian Army along the Albert Canal and elsewhere. Leopold would have none of it, persisting in the statement of his belief that Hitler would keep his guarantee not to attack Belgium.

When the attack by Germany did come, General Georges, French Chief of Staff, recommended that it would be the best military strategy not to move Allied forces into Belgium. He took the position that defence positions had not been prepared there and that the risk was too great, that it would be better for the French to remain on their frontier positions.

General Georges found a good deal of support in Paris. But when the British heard of the way French thought was drifting they intervened with great emphasis. They did not plead the the cause of Belgium, but they said it was the duty of their French ally to aid in trying to keep the Germans from the Channel ports. General Gamelin swung to that point of view, General Georges was overruled and Allied forces moved into Belgium. At approximately the time this decision was reached came the call from King Leopold for help.

AN EFFORT THAT FAILED

Presuming this version of events to be correct, it is not exact to say that King Leopold pulled out on the Allies who had gone north solely to save Belgium for sentimental reasons. The Allied forces went into Belgium for military reasons. But it remains true that in defending their own interests they were defending Belgian soil, and it remains true that Leopold left those forces in an extremely dangerous position by pulling out of the battle without warning to those he had asked to come to help him.

It is also argued by defenders of the Belgian King that he may well have known of Allied plans to evacuate the Flanders battlefield and that he feared he would be left alone against the Germans. But certainly that can be answered by saying that he had accepted the principle of a united Allied command in the battle and he surrendered without consulting the Allied general in command.

Enough of the record is not known to show exactly what happened at Sedan. The French troops were stripped from that sector and sent north and the Germans attacked before other French troops reached the position. The speed of the German attack there exceeded the calculations of the French, who doubtless expected the warning of artillery preparation before an attack. The Germans substituted airplanes for cannon and got through. Whether, in the long run, it should be charged off against the Belgians or the British, the French suffered a serious reverse. The Germans have Belgium and are about to take the last of the Channel ports. A valuable part of France is in the hands of the enemy.

THE DEFENCE OF DUNKERQUE

The remarkable success of the British and French in getting such a large part of thier forces away through Dunkerque may have many lessons for the future of the war. This evacuation was made possible by the co-operation of the British and French Navies operating off the port. The gunfire from the ships enabled the Allied troops to hold Dunkerque during the crucial period.

That is a new chapter in the story of the contest between air forces and sea forces. True enough, the fleet had the protection of the British air force, but the fact remains that for a week strong naval forces were able to operate successfully in a restricted area despite the best efforts of German aviation.

This means a great deal and may have a direct bearing on the prospects of an attempt by the Germans to invade England. The Germans cannot obtain success in England by landing a few hundred parachutists here and a few hundred men from motor boats there. To capture London Hitler has got to put a force of at least 400,000 men on English soil and perhaps he has got to put that many in one place. That means many ships to land the men and many ships to keep them supplied. If a British canal force can stand successfully off Dunkerque, it ought to be able to do the same thing off Harwich or Dover. If the British fleet can do that Hitler can not successfully invade England.

No one doubts the Germans can do an enormous amount of damage on English soil. But between that and conquering England, there is a big gap.

FATHER KRUSCHEN IS OVER 40

but has a young man's energy

"GET THAT KRUSCHEN FEELING"

Says Father Kruschen

There's unlimited "Javan" about Father **Kruschen** — he's as fresh and active, as **brisk and bright, as one of his own** happy **youngsters. See him move that** well-built **body of his around as though he** were a **chirpy light-weight!**

Where does all that youthful energy come from? From Kruschen Salts, of course!

Father Kruschen takes his little daily dose of Kruschen Salts **as regularly** as clockwork — just enough **to cover a four-anna** bit every morning... **No indigestion now!** No sluggishness! **No headaches or sickness** or fever! **No nervous irritability!** Kruschen has taken years off 'Bap' **Kruschen's** *real* age, and he **knows it!** Wisely, he **sees** that his wife and **children take Kruschen too** — they are *all* fit and **well** *all* **the time!**

YOU TOO CAN HAVE THAT *Kruschen* FEELING

Tasteless in Tea

Sisters Sushila and Jayalaxmi were very active members of the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari. They were very clever at school too. On account of their father's transfer they have gone elsewhere. They have promised to remain in touch with Dada, no matter wherever they are.

Children's Own Corner

CONDUCTED BY Kaka and The All India Children's Association

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I have received an interesting letter from a brother in Trivandrum. It reads as follows:—

My dear Dada,

I am a regular reader of the "Children's Own Corner" conducted by Bakan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association in the Sunday edition of the "Bombay Chronicle". I have been reading with great interest your letters in the Corner, and I now understand clearly the aims of the Association as explained by Sjt. B. G. Kher, the former Premier of Bombay, at a recent meeting of the All Bombay Balkan-Ji-Bari workers. Indeed, Sjt. Kher's speech was inspiring.

Although I am not a child—I am 15 and at present studying in the Junior Intermediate Class of the University of Travancore—Yet I would like to help the Association in every way possible. Please send by return post, particulars about the association, and oblige. I think you have not got any member in Trivandrum. If so, let me represent the young folk of Trivandrum at the Balkan-Ji-Bari.

When I become a member can I send in small articles to you for publication in the Children's Corner? I shall also send articles for "Pushpa"—The Children's Own Paper. Please send me particulars also about "The Pushpa", its Editor and subscription rates, etc.

You have, indeed, started on a great mission! I remember Sjt. Kher's words: "In children, there are gold and diamond mines".—Yours, etc.

A. V. Nathan.

* * * *

Help Of The Young Friends Is Required

It is a pleasure to receive such letters as the above from my young friends. Well, Bro. A. V. Nathan, full particulars regarding the Balkan-ji-Bari and "Pushpa" have been sent to you, as desired. I do hope, you will retain the enthusiasm shown by you in your letter, and really try to do something for the Balkan-ji-Bari in your place.

After you have joined the Association, you may enroll your other friends too. When you are twenty, you can start a Branch with a responsible person as President, and yourself as Secretary.

I wish our young men and women throughout the country showed some zeal and took some real interest in our movement, just as they are doing in Sind, where the Balkan-ji-Bari organisation is very strong, indeed; With Syt. B. G. Kher as our Head at Bombay, of course here also we are now trying our best to increase our efficiency.

It may, however, be confessed that much is yet to be done and achieved. Slowly and steadily we are treading the path, and with the help of our young friends, the goal surely will not be far to reach!

* * * *

Balkan-ji-Bari Activities

It may be remembered that Syt B. G. Kher has accorded an invitation to all Bombay Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls to visit his cottage at Ambernath, where he will be "At Home" to them. It is proposed to organise this trip in the last week of October or the first week of November.

In the mean-while, at the suggestion of Syt. B. G. Kher himself, arrangements are being made to start a local branch of the Association at Ambernath, with the help of Syt. P. V. Paranjpe.

The General Secretary, Syt. Satish Desai, the Jt. Secretary, Syt Indra Vasawada and a few other workers paid a visit to Ambernath in this connection on Sunday, August 4. Full details of their visit and the work done at that place will be given in the next issue.

It is certain that with the co-operation of Syt. Paranjpe and his band of enthusiastic workers, the Branch opened there will be a great success. Besides, Syt. Kher will off and on be seeing them.

On the 25th instant, Kher and Vile Parle Balkan-ji-Baris have decided to celebrate the "Janmashtmi" together at Vile Parle. Arrangements of a nice programme are being made. Will other centres like to join?

Centres at Bandra, Belassis Road, Ghatkopar, Matunga, Baroda and other places are reorganising their activities, and it is hoped that very soon they will start working with greater vigour.

* * * *

Bees As Despatch Carriers

The bee and the silkworm are the only insects that have been domesticated by man.

The Japanese are trying to train honey bees to take the place of carrier pigeons for their army. A celebrated Japanese scientist at Yamagata is in charge of this work.

Bees regarded as particularly intelligent have been imported from America into Japan, where an attempt is being made to train them as carriers from the battlefield to headquarters.

There has been designed a tiny harness, with a pocket, which fits round the bee's body, but does not interfere with wing movement Into this pocket a microscopic message on fine rice paper can be packed.

* * * *

How Much Do You Know?

1. What is the Japanese name for their country?
2. What is another name for quick-silver?
3. Would you say the man was right or wrong who described a banshee as a fowl?
4. What is the average, normal, human temperature?
5. What have the following in common—hock, fetlock, gaskin?
6. Who gave the order for Christ's crucifixion?

Here are answers to the above questions: Check and see how much you knew before.

1. Nippon.
2. Mercury.
3. Wrong. It's an Irish ghost, whose wailing at night foretold death.
4. 98.6 degrees, Fahrenheit.
5. All are parts of a horse's leg.
6. Pontius Pilate.

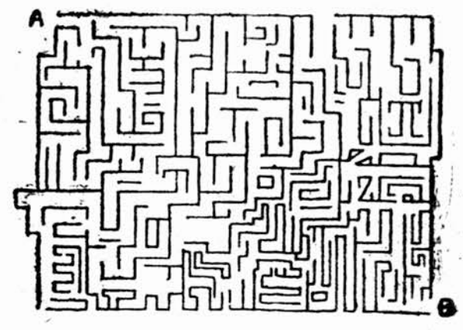
* * * *

Kicking The Ball

This is a game which you can play with your friends at a party.

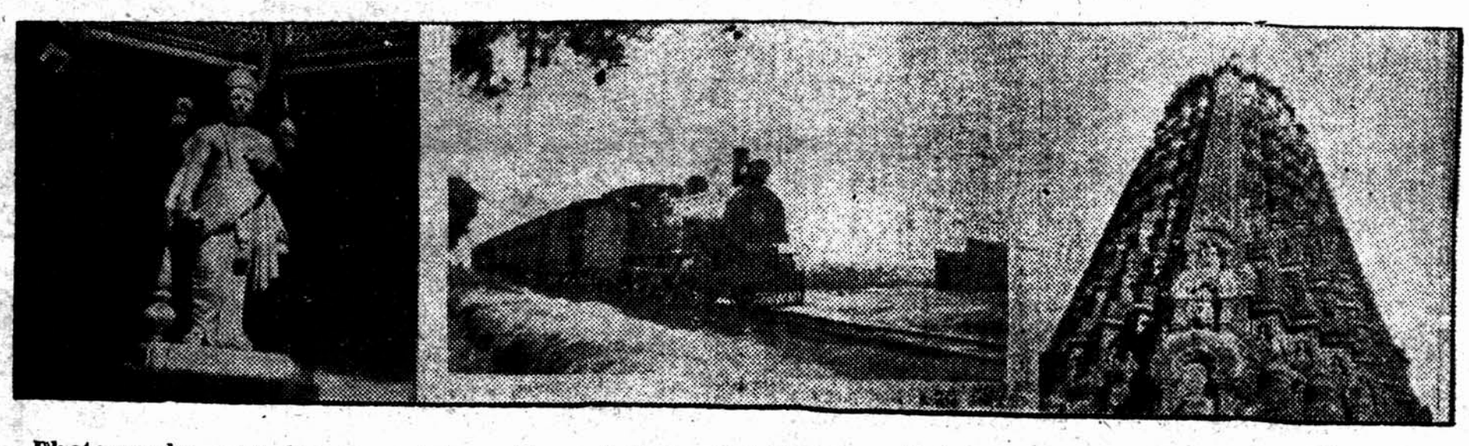
(Continued on Page 26)

PRIZE COMPETITION FOR ALL



Draw a line from A to B without crossing other lines. Then cut the piece from here and attach to it a slip containing your full name and address, age, class of studies, school or college which you attend, and whether you are a boy or a girl. If you are enrolled in the Balkan-ji-Bari, mention your Certificate Number also.

Post your attempts to Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, so as to reach him within ten days from to-day. There are no entry fees. All boys and girls upto 16 years age can take part in the competition. Attention will be paid to neatness. Several prizes will be awarded. Please do not make any mistakes in forwarding your entries.



Photographs sent by our readers: From left to right—Shri Rama's Statue by Bro. Prem Motwani; M. S. M. Railway by Bro. S. B. Ohol; An Audh Temple by Bro. Ja yant C. Patel.

Dignified Beauty, Indeed!
(By Harnam Visharam).

At A Village Fair.
(By C. T. V. Tilak).

A Page For Women

She Is Tired Of Empty Words

(BY REGINE).

Dear Regine:

I don't know whether this is up your alley, but I'm going to take a chance and ask your opinion, anyhow.

I have been working for five years with a man who is very nice to me. He is at the head of a large institution, but despite his business .... always takkes time out to work with me.

But here's the rub! I know I have been doing good work, but aside from continuous praise from him, he neither advances me in the way of position nor does he remunerate me in the degree I think my work is worth. He tells me I am a genius, but he has not given me a raise in five years. I would leave him and forage until I got something near to what I think I deserve, but I can't afford the luxury of quitting. There are too many people who are dependent on me. And if I couldn't get another job, it would be just too bad. We'd all have to go on relief.

The whole thing is getting on my nerves. If I didn't know I was good and was reassured, not only by him, but hundreds of others, I'd keep quiet. Shall I risk talking to him about it again? He says he doesn't like to be nagged.

—ALL AT SEA.

* * * *

Well, my dear, I think you have just cause for complaint. Although jobs are very scarce, there is always room at the top . . . and from what you tell me, I imagine you are tops in your field.

Tell him you are almost at the point where you feel like a fool who gets as much thrill out of a compliment as others do from a bank balance. You might remind him that you cannot use his compliments as collateral . . . in the butcher shop, and that the gas company will not accept them in lieu of other payment.

Tell him you appreciate his kindnesses and his courtesies. . . . but that real courtesy consists in performance. What is useless and unreal is deceit. Many men pay compliments as a means to power . . . their own power.

Your employer undoubtedly knows that material gain is as important to you as to him. Tell him if he continues complimenting you, but doing nothing about it, you will feel he is concerned only with his own advantages and not at all with yours.

Explain to him how necessary it is for you to advance and that you feel you have enjoyed his compliments long enough and would now like to have them substantiated. Make it clear that you will accept nothing else. And put a little steel in your tone. Most women are too soft in business, especially in their dealings with men. This is why they so frequently get the run around. Many men are automatically prejudiced by a competing feminine mind. And they don't always help in a woman's advancement, for this reason. Then again, some men are sadistic and like to feel that a woman is dependent upon them.

Your employer is probably one of those men who knows how to use everybody and everything to his own advantage. Make him aware you realize how hard it is for a woman to advance, but ask him to put himself in your place.

Tell him you feel it degrades you to have to push yourself into success when you and he both know your merit and industry deserves it. If this argument does not succeed, you will have to look elsewhere for advancement. But try everything else first, because I believe the man would like to do something for you, but is afraid to for one reason or another.

(COPYRIGHT.)

MONOGRAM FILET CHAIR SET

There is something about a simple and neat chair set that cannot be obtained in one you purchase. Dainty flowers which encircle each piece monogram add individuality to this set. You may use one initial in each arm-piece and one, two or three initials for the back piece.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued On Page 25)

First of all, arrange a number of chairs and make a paper ball.

The players then line up, and in turn have to stand on one leg and try to kick the ball through the chair legs. If the first player gets the ball through the first chair, he carries on to the next. When the player fails, the next player starts from where the other player left off.

The player who gets the ball through the most chairs wins the game.

* * * *

Coin In Bowl

Fold a newspaper into a long, narrow strip, bend in the form of a circle, and fasten. Stand it up on end, resting on a bowl, and balance a coin on the top of the paper.

Now ask your friends to strike the hoop in such a way that the coin will fall into the bowl. Probably they will try many times without success, and then you can show how you perform the feat.

* * * *

Comparison

An American was talking of the terrible storms he had encountered. He had seen hailstones the size of a penny.

"Sure, that's nothing to the great storm in Cork years ago," said an Irishman. "The hailstones there varied in size from a shilling to eighteenpence."

* * * *

Only To Laugh Away

(By H. C. S.)

A thief was brought before a Judge. He knew three words—'yes', 'no' and 'very well.'

Judge—"Have you stolen that bag of gold?"

Thief—"Yes."

Judge—"Have you anything to say?"

Thief—"No."

Judge—"Then you have to be jailed for six months."

Thief—Very well.

* * * *

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan."

Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

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Stamp Collectors' Corner

The Dominican Republic hails the fiftieth anniversary of the Pan American Union's founding with a set of five stamps presenting a galaxy of the American flags surrounding terrestrial globe with the Americas indicated. The stamps bear the dates "1890-1940" and commemorative inscriptions. Values and colours are: 1 centavo green, 2c red, 3c purple, 10c yellow and 1 peso light brown.

Cuba has released a 2 centavos carmine stamp in commemoration of the Union's anniversary. Portrayed on the adhesive is a newcomer to philately's gallery, Gonzalo de Quesado Arostegui, a statesman of the Island Republic who was Cuba's delegate to several Pan-American Conferences. Quesado was born in 1868 and died in 1915.

A commemorative air-mail sheet is the contribution of Honduras to the philatelic festivities in connection with this golden jubilee. The sheet is made up of 14 centavos, 16c, 30c and 40c black and blue stamps with Americas shown in yellow. The flags of Honduras and the United States are presented in their natural colours, and each stamps bears a portrait, respectively those of Francisco Morazan, George Washington, Jose Cecilio del Valle and Simon Bolivar. The inscription reads: "Commemorativo Union Pan-Americana."

Stamp Honours For Idaho

Postmaster General James A. Farley has authorized the issuance of a three cent stamp to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the admission of Idaho to the Union. The stamp will be placed on sale for the first time on July 3rd at Boise, the state capital.

The central design of the stamp will be a reproduction of the State Capitol.

Idaho was admitted as the 43rd State in the Union on July 3rd, 1890.

Mexico Schedules New Sets

Two commemorative sets are in preparation and will soon be issued by Mexico. One, consisting of two stamps, will mark the four hundredth anniversary of the founding of the city of Campeche, settled by the Spaniards in 1540. The city's coat-of-arms will appear on the 10 centavos for regular postage, and a portrait of Francisco de Montejo, the Spanish founder, will be used for the 10c air-mail item.

The founding of the "first University in America," according to report, will be commemorated on a series recalling Fra Vasco de Quiroga who organized the institution at Patzcuaro. The set will be made up of three items for regular postage use, namely, 2c, 5c, and 10c and three stamps for airmail service. These will be 20c, 40c and 1 peso values.

Young King Portrayed

Yugoslavia has released a new postage series portraying King Peter, sixteen year old ruler of the country. The set consists of the following value: 25 paras grey, 50p orange, 1 dinar green, 2d red-violet, 3d brown, 4d blue, 6d grey, 8d dark brown, 12d purple, 16d dull violet, 20d light blue, 30d rose.

Additions To Pan Americana

(BY MURIEL NISSEN)

From Haiti

A new item from the Republic of Haiti is a 3 centavos stamp in yellow, bearing the likeness of President Vinceant.

New Values For French Colonies

Increased postage rates due to war conditions, have led to the introduction of several new values in French colonial postal systems. These new denominations are appearing with various designs used in earlier issues. The changes, in part, are as follows:

Sixty centimes and 70c stamps have been added to the postage roster of French Guiana, Guadaloupe, Reunion, French Equatorial Africa, Martinique, Mauritania, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, Senegal, Niger, Soudan, Somali Coast, Inini and Madagascar. 60 centime values are appearing in New Caledonia and Wallis and Futuna.

Three new values, 1.40 Franc, 1.60 Fr. and 2.50Fr. have been released for these colonies; French Guiana, Guadaloupe, New Caldedonia, Reunion, French Equatorial Africa, Madagascar, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Martinique, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, Senegal, Niger, Soudan, Somali Coast, Wallis and Futuna, and Inini.

A 10Fr. stamp in the Laborde design, replacing the Gallieni type, has been introduced for Madagascar.

New Postage Dues

A new postage dues series is being prepared by the British Solomon Islands in the following values: 1p, 2p, 3p, 4p, 5p, 6p, 1 shilling and 1sh. 6p.

Gilbert and Ellice is also planning the early release of a postage due series in sheets of 120 subjects. The following values will be issued: 1p, 2p, 3p, 4p, 5p, 6p, 1 shilling and 1sh. 6p.

Brief Notes

Added to the regular postage series of Latvia are the following three values, all in the coat-of-arms designs: 3 santimu red-orange; 1 lat green and 2 lat ochre.

The White Knight Vytis, a long-familiar design on Lithuanian postage, appears in a streamlined version on the newest stamp of that country, which is a 5 cental in brown-violet.

A1 shilling 3 pence stamp in light blue bearing the likeness of King George VI has been added to Nigeria's current postage series.

A colour change is noted in the current postage series of St. Helena with the 3p value being changed to grey. A new stamp with a value of 8p is being issued in olive-green.

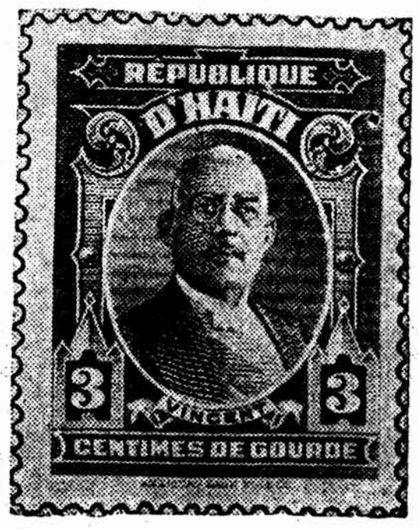
Venezuela is so on to release a set of seven values commemorating Diego B. Urbanejo, a hero of the war for independence and first minister of Simon Bolivar. Values will be: 5 centavos, 15c, 37-1|2c, 40c, 50c, 1 Bolivar and 3B. An airmail set picturing Carabobo Monument and a plane in flight will be released in the following value: 15c, 20c, 25c. 40c, 1B and 2B.

Stamp Teasers

1. What country has honoured Dr. Frederich R. Kreutzwald on its postage?
2. What stamp pictures storks standing on an old stone wall?
3. The lintel of a royal palace is used for the design on what postage item?
4. A branch of the Hydnocarpus plant appears on what stamp?
5. An eskimo dog team and sled is shown on what adhesive?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. A coffee bush is pictured on a 1929 stamp of Honduras.
2. The French colony of Gabon issued a stamp in 1932 which shows a timber raft on a river.
3. A triangular stamp, released by Liberia in 1938, pictures sea birds.
4. Ecuador, in 1926, issued a commemorative set to celebrate the opening of a railway between Quito and Esmeraldas. The stamps used were the 1915 series with a locomotive design and commemorative inscription as an overprint.



5. A stamp from the Manzoni commemorative set of 1924, issued by Italy, pictures a boatload of fugitives bidding good-bye to their native mountains.

(COPYRIGHT).

Egypt Won't Lack Supplies

In British naval circles stationed along the Canal, Reuter was told "Egypt cannot now be cut off from supplies as the British Navy has beaten back enemy warships towards Massawa and Assab, and owing to the constant watch and the preponderance of the British naval forces in the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, they do not dare molest British convoys".

The versatility and resource of the British Empire is very apparent in this part of the world for despite the curtailment of traffic in the Mediterranean for British shipping, nobody here is anxious and there is no rationing, as England has called on the eastern hemisphere to supply Egypt. It is shortly expected to be feasible to bring planes and other material for the Middle East Command from America to Egypt across the world by this eastern route.

STAR FLASHES

by BRUNO

A 5-MINUTE SPRAYING WITH WATER-PROOF MAKE-UP EVERY MORNING TRANSFORMS OLYMPE BRADNA INTO A DUSKY NATIVE FOR SOUTH OF PAGO PAGO!! BUT IT TAKES HER 2 HOURS TO REMOVE IT!
VIRGINIA BRUCE, IN 9 YEARS BEFORE THE CAMERAS, HAS REFUSED TO USE ANY MAKE-UP.
CAN'T WE GET HEDY LAMARR FOR THIS
IMPRINTS OF LIPSTICK ON STARS' FACES FOR COMEDY SCENES ARE NOT APPLIED IN THE LOGICAL WAY — INSTEAD THEY ARE STENCILLED BY A MAKE-UP MAN —

"Working Man's University"

(Continued From Page 7)

plant there is also technical research institute. They issue also technical film journals.

In 1931, only 100 million feet of film was produced, but in 1936 this figures reached 350 million feet and will show an increase of 150 per cent. per year.

In Moscow and Leningrad there are Academic Institutes for the study of the scientific and technical problems connected with this industry.

There are five factories for the manufacture of cinema apparatuses, six chemical factories for making film stock and eight plants for making copies of completed films.

There is a building trust attached to the film industry. This organisation is responsible for building and planning new cinemas.

Before a completed film is shown to the public it is first shown to a select commission whose work it is to see that it does not transgress in any way the written Constitution of the U S S R. It is also shown privately at the Kremlin to high officials of the Government. Finally it is shown privately at the Film Club where all film workers can see it and criticise it from a technical point of view.

The film then passes to the Distribution Trusts, of which there is one for each of the Republic areas, that form the USSR, who control distribution and exhibition.

Films Of Revolution

Films of revolution and reconstruction are extremely popular in USSR. The Soviet public like the new 'genre' of comedies, fantasies, and adventure, focussing on the individual as a facet of the masses. They like anything provided it is good cinema. Increasingly they are getting it. Plots are closely woven. They are presented as they really are, products of their economic-social environment. And they are not shown only in their social relations, but grappling with their personal problems of love, life and death. It is highly realistic. It builds its stories around the idea and not the actor. Above all it is purposive. "Our cinema must aim to develop a new proletarian nobility, to depict a new socialist man in the making and educate the emotions," says Ermler, the famous Soviet director.

Over 50 million saw 'Chapayev' 'Alexander Nevsky', Eisenstein's latest film, was seen by six million people in one month alone.

The record gross receipts from the exhibition of one film in Soviet Union reached 66,000,000 roubles and amounted to an approximate return of 5,000 per cent. (Exchange rate is 25 roubles per £).

All cinemas show special children's programme in the morning and as part of their school curriculum children are shown educational films and play films. Besides there are special cinema theatres for children.

Five studios are specializing in health, science and technics. There are some three hundred films covering important fields of industry, from watch-making to oil-drilling, from gem-cutting to the harponing of wheels. Courses of sound films in colour are replacing the old text-books in teaching drivers of autos, airplanes and gliders. Peasants learn from the screen how to fight fires, eradicate bed-bugs and cockroaches, care for rabits and horses. Doctors and nurses observe in slow motion pictures the technique of slow motion pictures the technique of complex operations, the behaviour of alcoholics and epileptics in a fit and how to do field service at the battle fronts. Campaigns against alcohol, abortion and syphilis are waged with films.

The ordinary problems of competitive advertising do not occur in USSR. There is literally no attempt in any sphere of activity to attract people to prefer one product to another. Advertising of films and cinemas resolve itself into far simpler art of announcement.

Film-Fan Magazines

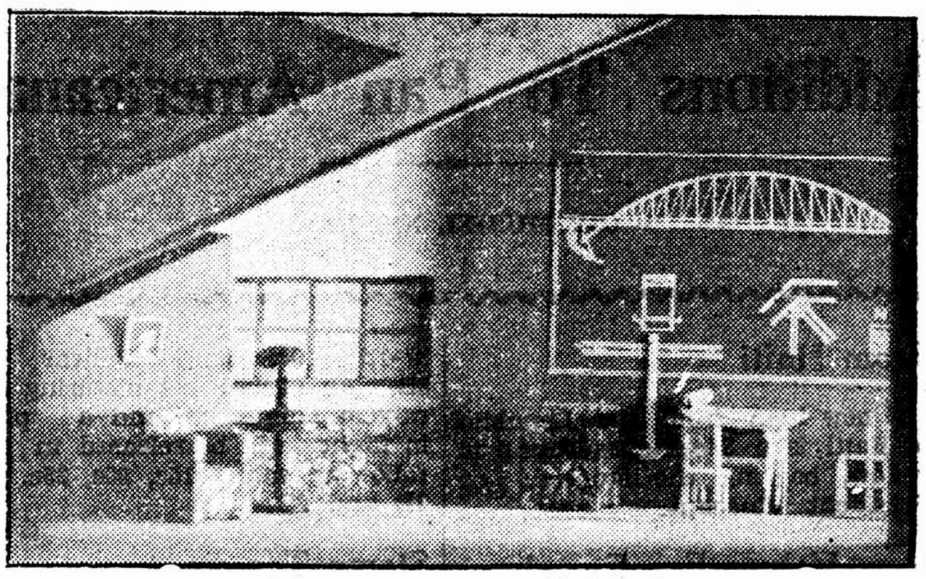
There are no film-fan magazines, but there are two magazines one technical and the other artistic and critical.

The Soviet film authorities pay much attention to serious criticisms. They constantly ask visitors for criticism, constructive and destructive, of films they have seen. The film critics in the newspapers and magazines are highly paid journalists and their views are treated seriously by the film authorities.

In some cinemas the management provides, at its own expense, an entertainment in the foyer for the audience which has paid at the box office for the next show, but still has half an hour or more to wait. Most popular of all is a jazz band. The jazz band habit is in no way parallel with stage shows in cinemas outside Russia. The extra entertainment indicates that the state is anxious to provide between the serious intention of the films and the relaxation of the jazz band.

A special institute for psychology exists to make extensive research in finding out the public's reactions in different types of films. Eisenstein has much to do with this work.

In 1926 D. W. Griffith, the pioneer American film director, called the movie "the working man's university" This has been realised for the first time in U S S R.



Before undertaking shooting of a film, small models of actual scenes are made, so that very little is left to chance and waste of time is prevented.

From the film "Chapayev", depicting the part played by the peasants in the Civil War.

After smoking do this....

Soothe your throat, refresh your mouth, sweeten your breath, and make the next smoke taste better by sucking a tasty Vicks Cough Drop.

VICKS MEDICATED COUGH DROP

STAR FLASHES

by BRUNO

SIGHT OF THE WEEK
JOE PENNER IN HIS COSTUME FOR "THE BOYS FROM SYRACUSE" — BICYCLING BETWEEN SOUND STAGES.
SETS ARE BUILT IN FULL COLOR EVEN THOUGH FILMED IN BLACK AND WHITE — (BLACK, WHITE AND GRAY PHOTOGRAPH DULL AND LIFELESS.)
Anne SHIRLEY
IS THE ONLY STAR TO SURVIVE FROM INFANCY TO MATURITY IN FILMS WITHOUT A BREAK... NOW 21, SHE HAS BEEN BEFORE THE CAMERAS EVERY YEAR SINCE SHE WAS 3.

GERMAN AGENTS IN MEXICO

Espionage Activities Extended Throughout Country

(From Our Mexico Correspondent)

MEXICO, (By Air).

If there is one thing common between Mexico and India, it is love of the people for politics.

During the last thirty years Mexican life has been characterised by political discords and passions. But while India is imbued with the spirit of non-violence, in Mexico the heads are hot and often the revolver has the last word.

The quarrel between the two rival candidates for the presidential post which has ended here in street fights may probably lead to countrywide upheavals which may last for a long time.

The Mexican people are slowly and gradually moving towards the Right and repudiating the excesses of Leftism. It is this new spirit among the Mexican people that has brought Almazan into prominence and has strengthened his hold in the public life of Mexico. Almazan has tried to unite under him all the adversaries of Camacho as well as the discontended factions in the Camacho Party, and it may be said that in this ancient bourgeoisie, poverty-striken and dispossessed of its wealth by succeeding revolutions he has found plenty of people displeased with Camacho and the principles that he represents.

Mexican Communism, it may be mentioned, has no connection with Moscow. The best proof of it lies in the fact that it is Mexico which has given refuge to Trotsky, the bitterest enemy of Stalin.

In its foreign policy Mexico is naturally anti-totalitarian, although the agents of German espionage and propaganda have extended their activities throughout the country. This is because it is realised among political circles that Hitler's greatest dream is to have a naval base in Mexico such as might prove inconvenient to the United States if they repudiated their neutrality. The Moscow-Berlin Axis of last year has further opened the eyes of the Mexicans who love neither Hitler nor Stalin.

PUZZLES and PASTIMES

Name It

To a word of assent join the first half of fright,
Then add what will never be seen in the night.
By such a conjunction you quickly attain,
What most men have seen, but can't see again.
CAN you name it?

Answer: Yesterday.

John Presents a Puzzle at the Art Exhibition

"WHY John, this is NOT a crazy exhibition. It represents the work of the latest Nureelist Art School. The trouble with you business men is that you have no appreciation of the finer things of life. What you need is ——————."

You may assume that Geraldine is right as usual. However, if you really want to know what it is that John lacks, guess the names of the twelve objects on exhibit. Take the letters in the names of the objects and, never using the same letter twice, form a nine-letter word that describes what Geraldine's husband should have.

Count Them

THE SUBJECT of this puzzle is marbles, and the question—how many! In one pocket, Bill has nine more marbles than two-thirds of those he has in the other pocket. Can you tell how many marbles he has in each pocket if there are 39 marbles in both?

Answer: He has 21 marbles in the first pocket, and 18 in the second.

SUBTRACT nothing from none and get nine by adding one?

Answer: Subtract 0 (zero—or nothing) from NONE and add I (one) to get NINE.

Wanted .·. Influential Agents .·.

To Sell "Bombay Sentinel," Daily Edition, particularly at the following places:—

BORIVLI
BALSAR
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KASARA
LONAVLA
MANMAD
MATHERAN
NERAL
NAVSARI
NASIK
SHOLAPUR
VIRAR

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

(FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 31)

Toothpick Arithmetic

Solve This Five-Minute Poser

THAT'S ALL THAT'S LEFT. MOTHER TOOK HALF THE CANDLES, FATHER GOT ONE FOURTH OF THEM, AND SISTER SUE KEPT ONE SEVENTH OF THEM.
WERE THERE ONLY THREE CANDLES ON YOUR BIRTHDAY CAKE, ANN?
HOW OLD IS ANN?

It Must Be Love

To fifty add a third of one,
A third to five attach.
You have the means, when this is done
To kindle any match.
ARE you getting warm on the answer: It is . . . ?

Answer: LOVE.

In the Army

I enter the army;
I am beheaded.
My head is put at my feet,
And I receive orders.

TWO words are indicated in this enigma. Can you find them?

Answer: English—lisle

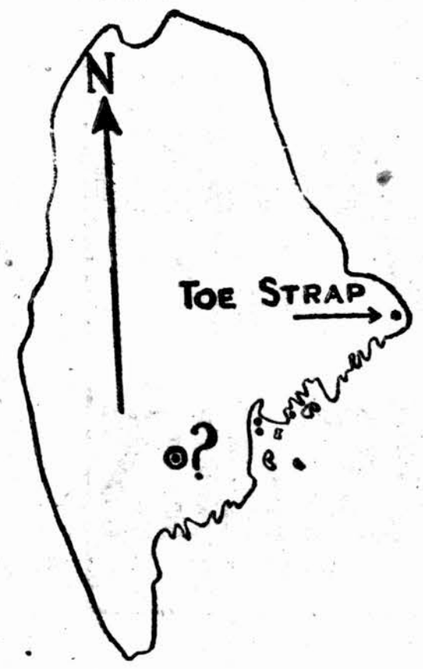
CHECKER POLO

FIRST of all, we are going to give you the answer to this novel Checker Polo puzzle. Then see, even with the solution before you, how long it is going to take you to work out the puzzle itself.

Here is the answer: The words to be formed in the horizontal rows are: Open, drill, esteem, so, or, chess, rue, else. In the vertical rows, the words to be formed are: Odor, rescue, she, it, peel, less, elm, norse.

Now, getting back to the Checker Polo puzzle; you first should borrow a checker board. Then cut 31 squares of cardboard, each square measuring not more than three-eighths of an inch either way. Next cut from the headlines of a discarded newspaper or magazine the 31 alphabetical letters shown above and paste one letter on each of the small cardboard squares. Arrange these on the checkerboard exactly as shown above.

The puzzle is to move each checker once, and only once. Moves may be vertical, horizontal or diagonal into the adjoining square. When these 31 moves have been made, one for each checker, the letters in the horizontal and vertical rows should form the words in the answer shown above.



How Good Is Your Geography?

ABOVE is an outline map of one of the States in the United States. See if you can identify it and fill in the name of the capital (at the question mark) and also the name of the city the location of which is indicated by the small arrow. The name of the city is given on the outline map in anagram form.

CAN you anticipate the weather-man, and change RAIN into SNOW in seven degrees, changing only one letter at a time?

Answer: RAIN; rain; rain; slid; sled; slew; slow; SNOW.

(FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 31)

Salute To Kashmir

(Continued From Page 4)

cular request, was specially meant for the Panditanis.

I spoke at some length on the minority problem at the Yuvak Sabha meeting. I need not repeat what I said then, for it has been said often enough, but I warned them not to fall into the trap into which minorities so easily fall. I spoke frankly and freely, for having been born in a Kashmiri Pandit family. I could take liberties with my own people.

While every individual and group deserved equal protection and help from the State, the idea of special safeguards for a minority group was full of peril for that group. For such safeguards led to dependence on extraneous help and weakened the group's spirit of self-reliance; the special privileges amounted in effect to little but they created walls of prejudice which injured the group, and barriers which prevented growth.

Kashmiri Pandits

Safeguards and special protection might perhaps be needed by a group which was very backward educationally and economically. They were in the nature of crutches for the lame and the halt. Why should those who were keen of mind and swift of foot require them? No one had ever accused the Kashmiri Pandits of lack of intelligence or of ability to adapt themselves to a changing environment. All that they should demand was a free and open field for talent and ability.

I pointed out to them what an outstanding part Kashmiris, both Hindu and Muslim, had played in the whole of India, although they were small in numbers. In public life, professions, services, in the States, in cultural activities, they had done remarkably well, without the least help or protection from anybody. Many of the Muslim Kashmiris are not known as Kashmiris and so people do not appreciate this fact. But as a matter of fact Muslim Kashmiris are prominent in many walks of life in India. One famous name stands out above all others, that of the poet Sir Mohamad Iqbal who was a Sapru.

Kashmiri Pandits are more recognised in India as Kashmiris. They have done astonishingly well, although in numbers they are probably under five thousand, outside Kashmir. I told my audience, with becoming modesty, that during the 55 years of the life of the Indian National Congress, for seven years Kashmiri Pandits had been Presidents—a remarkable record for a handful of people who had migrated from Kashmir to the plains below.

Extraordinary Sight

The women's meeting was an extraordinary sight. It rained heavily throughout and the meeting was held in the open. I had imagined that the meeting would be abandoned. But for hours before the time of the meeting, thousands of women gathered and stood in the pouring rain, and when Badshah Khan and I got there, these girls and young women and old women were standing in ankle-deep mud and water.

I am partial to the women of Kashmir. They are beautiful and full of charm, and there was many a bright and intelligent face there in that eager audience. I spoke to them of women's problems, of what women had done and were doing in our national movement, of what their own kith and kin had done. And I urged them to rid themselves of the barriers of purdah, where such existed, and evil custom. The old orthodoxy must go, and the women of Kashmir, who were so eminently fitted in many ways, must play their part in the new India which we were all building together.

Wherever I went these women of Kashmir came to welcome me and to treat me as a brother or a son. It was a joy to meet them and to see the affection in their eyes. At Mutton, old Kashmiri ladies came to bless me and kiss me on the forehead, as a mother does to her son.

Hunger For Mountains

We spent three and a half days in Srinagar and then sought a week's respite in the higher valleys. The Vale itself and the gardens and country round about Srinagar could have held me indefinitely, but I hungered for the mountains and the narrow paths over precipices and the glaciers. I wanted to crowd as much of experience and sensations as I could during these few days, to fill the storehouse of my memory with a picture gallery which I could visit at leisure when I chose to. Srinigar was also, inevitably, too full of engagements and interviews and meetings; it repeated too much the old pattern of any life.

We went to Vernag and Achhbal, Anantnag or Islamabad, and Mattan or Martand. The weather was unkind and the rain pursued us, but this did not prevent crowds gathering to welcome us, and often I had to say a few words to them in the pouring rain. I was tired and soaked to the skin when we reached Pahalgam in the evening. Pahalgam had grown since I had seen it last many years ago, and was something much more now than a mere camping ground.

The next day we went, again to the accompaniment of rain, to Chandanwari on the Amarnath road. We went on horseback and on foot. Some of our party did not like this trip, because of the rain, and returned tired, bored and exhausted. But I felt exhilarated by the beating of the rain on my face, and I loved to watch the rushing mountain torrent, whose winding course we followed. Leaving the party at Chandanwari, I went on some miles further up with a friend. To my great regret, we could not go, for lack of time, to the lovely mountain lake of Shishnag which was the next stage on the journey to the cave of Amarnath.

Kolahoi Glacier

We came back from Chandanwari to Pahalgam the same day, and early the next morning our caravan proceeded to Liddarwat, following the course of the Liddar river. There was a midday halt at Aru, a lovely camping ground, and then to Liddarwat and a well-earned rest. The weather had cleared and we scanned the skies hopefully and anxiously, for the next day we were to go to the Kolahoi glacier.

It turned out to be a fine, clear day, and it was well that it was so, for the going was bad, over rocks and boulders and across several petty mountain streams. We reached the glacier at last and had our mid-day meal at its base. We then climbed up it for some distance, avoiding the pits and crevasses. We could not go far or stay long as we had to hurry back to Liddarwat. But even that brief visit to the glacier was exhilarating and satisfied an old craving of mine.

The return journey was very tiring and we reached our camp late in the evening. Badshah Khan was particularly exhausted, partly because he insisted on walking more than the others, who struck to their hill ponies as much as they could. But whether he was tired or not, the pace of his walk did not slacken, his stride was no shorter, and those of us who tried to keep step with him panted in despair and were gradually left behind. To see his six feet two of Pathan manhood striding along those mountain paths was a sight which impressed itself very forcibly on me, and this is the picture of Khan Sahab that comes most often to my mind.

During this trip to the Kolahoi glacier, there were a number of petty accidents, and almost every member of our party had a fall

(Continued on Page 31)

CALL TO KASHMIR

(Continued From Page 30)

from horseback or on the boulders, or on the glacier itself. I was one of the fortunate few who escaped.

Yamher

The next day we decided to rest at Liddarwat, not quite, for we went on a tramp up the path which leads across the mountains to the Sind Valley. I wanted to go this way to visit Sonewarg on the other side, for the valley where Sonewarg is situated is a miracle of beauty. But, in order to get there, we had to go over a high pass, which was not an easy matter at that time of the year. Our party was too big and the time at our disposal limited. This pass has the expressive name of Yamher, the ladder of death, or the ladder of Yama, the God of Death. It is covered with slippery ice which no doubt facilitates the passage to the other world.

So we gave up the idea of crossing over to the Sind Valley, but nevertheless we went a small part of the way and visited a number of Gujar encampments. These Gujars, semi-nomads, come up to these higher valleys during the summer with their cattle, in search of grazing grounds. They build temporary shelters for themselves which could neither keep out the rain nor the cold wind. Sometimes they live under some over-hanging rocks.

A Simple People

The Gujars were followed a little later in the summer by another tribe, the Bherawalas who came with thousands of sheep, and pushed the Gujars and their cattle away to higher regions. Then armies of sheep covered the whole valley and the hill-side, and ultimately the Gujars had to take refuge almost at the foot of the glaciers, till they came down to the lower valley at the end of the summer. As we were returning from Liddarwat the next day we passed these armies of sheep on the march, going up and up, in search of pasture.

We visited many of these Gujar shelters and, to my surprise, we were welcomed everywhere. Ordinarily these people do not take kindly to strangers, for the stranger and city-dweller is to them a person who comes to exploit them. He buys their milk products cheap and sells city goods dear, and they are ever in his clutches because of debt. They are simple folk not knowing reading or writing or arithmetic. They cannot keep accounts or check what the dealer from the city says to them. They are continually being cheated and exploited and live in extreme poverty.

Finest Bread

We talked to these people and they spoke to us in a mixture of Hindustani and Punjabi. They were not Kashmiris and could hardly speak the Kashmiri language. They told us of their misery and poverty and of all their other difficulties. They invited us to break bread with them, and it was perhaps the best bread I have ever eaten. It was 'makki-ki-roti' and there was some kind of green 'sag' or vegetable with it.

The women of these Gujars looked one straight in the face and there was little of shyness or self-consciousness about them. In one shelter I was a little surprised when one of the ladies of the house came forward and, taking my hand, bade me welcome. She invited us to come inside and participate of their meal, of bread and vegetable, which she had been cooking. That gesture of hers and her manner were so full of grace and self-assurance, that I could well have imagined that some great lady was inviting me to her noble mansion.

Supply Of Sweets

Our visit to the Gujar shelters led to a minor crisis in our camp. Badshah Khan had a habit of filling his pockets with sweets and fruits to distribute these to the poor children we met on the road. His stock soon gave out when we met scores of children in the shelters. So he invited them to come to our camp.

On our return he sent for our camp cook and demanded that he produced all the food stuffs he had, especially rice and flour and sugar. The cook was not very enthusiastic about this and he returned with a small supply. Badshah Khan was not to be taken in and he insisted on more. The cook pointed out that he had to feed a large party for another two days and he could not empty his limited stock. Our hosts also did not fancy the idea of having next to nothing left with us. But Badshah Khan insisted and said that anyway our party ate too much—which was perfectly true—and it would do us all a lot of good to have to put up with limited rations or even to starve for a day. There was no denying him and the cook had to produce much more.

The next day we returned from Liddarwat to Pahalgam. For four or five days we had been completely cut off from news of the outside world, just when mighty decisions were being made on the battlefields of northern France. We got some belated news at Pahalgam and found how very grave the situation was.

An Ancient Tree

After spending the night at Pahalgam, we motored to Srinagar. On the way we visited the ancient temple of Martand, and inside those massive and eloquent ruins, local friends had made arrangements for sumptuous refreshments. Then to Anantnag or Islamabad and a big meeting, or rather two. Another gathering at Brijbehara under the spacious chenar trees. The platform where I stood was erected round the most ancient and majestic of these noble trees with a girth of 55 feet at the base.

It was about four hundred years old, we were told, and the course of this long span of history passed rapidly before me as I stood under its cool shelter. What strange happenings and revolutions and human follies it had witnessed during these centuries! While men had come and gone, living their brief lives of joy and sorrow, and generation had followed generation this King of trees had stood, surveying the human scene, unmoved and unperturbed.

Farewell

Back to Srinagar. Packing and leave-taking, a party at the Amar Singh Club where I met many old friends, and a final public meeting to bid good-bye to the people of Srinagar.

The next morning we left Srinagar and sped towards Jammu. The road left the Valley and mounted up the Pir Panjal. As we went higher, the panorama spread out before us and broader vistas came into view. We stood near the mouth of the tunnel and had a last look at the Valley below. There lay the Vale of Kashmir, so famous in song and history, in its incomparable loveliness.

A thin mist covered part of it and a soft light toned down the hard edges of the picture. Above the clouds rose snow-capped peaks, and down from the Valley below came the faint and distant sound of running water. We bade a silent farewell and turning away with regret, entered the dark tunnel which took us to less favoured lands.

The night we spent at Kud on the Jammu road and met some friends there. The next morning to Jammu and the heat of the plains. Jammu gave us a great reception and an exhausting one, for the sun was not in the day time. Procession, interviews, engagements, and finally a great meeting at night. This meeting was held in an old dried-up tank with steps all round, and this amphitheatre made a perfect setting for a big gathering. I was particularly pleased to see thousands of women at this meeting.

Vital Moment

Badshah Khan left us that evening for Peshawar, but Sheikh Abdullah and some other friends from Kashmir accompanied us up to Lahore. The next morning we left by automobile for Lahore, but there was business still on the way. At Sialkot there was a huge gethering, also in an old dried up tank as in Jammu, and at Wazirabad another big public meeting.

And so to Lahore and new problems and dimculties. Here I left Sheikh Abdullah and other Kashmir friends, who had been such close companions during the past fourteen days. They had overwhelmed us with their hospitality and this companionship and comradesnip had made us know and understand each other a little better.

Twelve days in Kashmir, twelve days after three and twenty years! Yet one vital moment is worth more than years of stagnation and vegetation, and to spend twelve days in Kashmir was good fortune indeed. But Kashmir calls back, its pull is stronger than ever, it whispers its fairy magic to the ears, and its memory disturbs the mind. How can they who have fallen under its spell release themselves from this enchantment?

LOVE CURES COLDS

If you suffer from frequent colds, fall in love and you'll have found the magic cure. "Excitement caused by love builds up resistance to infection," a French doctor declares. "Love tunes up the whole nervous system. It improves the circulation, and in most cases it is poor circulation that leads to colds. It aids in maintaining health and happiness. Depressed people are prone to colds."

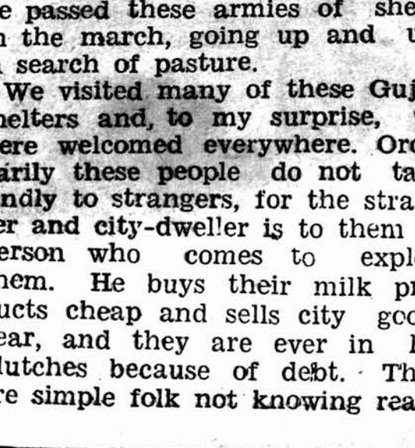
An eminent London doctor supports the theory. "Love," he says, "stimulates the thyroid and suprerenal glands, making the individual feel elated. It leads one to pull back his shoulders; it makes the whole body function better. A man in love thinks of the future and of his responsibilities. A girl in love appears more brilliant, walks with easier grace and becomes healthier."

SOLUTIONS TO THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

TOOTHPICK ARITHMETIC: Take away the two horizontal toothpicks, leaving the Roman number, IX, nine.

Geography Puzzle: State, Maine; Capital, Augusta; City, Eastport.

Five-Minute Poser: ¼, ½ and 1/7, added together, give 25/28. The three candles left must therefore represent 3/28, and one candle must be 1/28 of the candles on the cake. Hence, there must have been 28 candles, originally. Ann is 28 years old.



Art Exhibition Puzzle: The word is EDUCATION. The names of the objects are: coin, nut, die, ace, note, cane, cone, nat, date, can, cat, toad.

"I thought I would never get rid of my cold!"

I TRIED ALMOST EVERYTHING WITHOUT SUCCESS, AND FINALLY ASKED MY DOCTOR WHAT TO DO
HE PRESCRIBED MISTOL—SAYING HE ALWAYS RECOMMENDED IT AS A SAFE TREATMENT FOR COLDS
THE MOMENT I BEGAN USING MISTOL I COULD FEEL ITS SOOTHING EFFECT!
IT IMMEDIATELY RELIEVED THE CONGESTION IN MY HEAD AND OPENED UP CLOGGED NASAL PASSAGES
WHAT A RELIEF!
AT LAST, I COULD BREATHE EASILY AGAIN!

It is dangerous to neglect a cold. At the first warning sneeze, use Mistol. Mistol stops colds where they start. A few drops of soothing Mistol in each nostril cleanse the nose and throat and remove germ-carrying mucus. Keep the nasal passages healthy by using Mistol regularly, and you will avoid many contagious ailments that originate in the nose and throat. For sale at all chemists.

Mistol

RECOMMENDED BY DOCTORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

A SCOTSMAN visited Niagara Falls with an American friend.

As they watched the great rush of water, the latter said: "There's a story that if you throw a penny into the Falls, it will bring you luck."

"Is that so?" inquired the Scot.

He considered a moment, and then asked, hopefully: "Ha' ye a long bit of string?"

* * * *

DURING a lesson on the animal kingdom the teacher asked if anyone could give an example of an animal of the order of Edentata—that is, one without teeth.

"I can," replied Johnny, his face beaming.

"Well, what is it?"

"Grandma!"

* * * *

OFFICER: "Now, you see that house about 300 yards away. Well, let us suppose it is occupied by the enemy."

Recruit: "It is occupied by the enemy, sir."

"What do you mean?"

"It's my mother-in-law's house."

* * * *

"WHY were you kept in school this morning, Tommy?"

"Because I laughed when the teacher said: 'Never use a preposition to end a sentence with'!"

* * * *

JONES was nothing if not gallant, but he always said the wrong thing. Mrs. Brown, who was exactly the same age as her husband, but would not admit it, was entertaining some friends, Jones among them.

"My husband is forty," she was saying. "You wouldn't believe it, but there's actually ten years difference in our ages."

"Impossible!" interposed Jones, anxious to say something agreeable. "I'm sure you look quite as young as he does."

* * * *

THE 7-stone jockey married a woman at least twice his weight. After the ceremony he asked some of the guests to drop over to his flat. The best man looked doubtful.

"Thanks, Sammy," he said, "but after all it's kind of late. Maybe your wife wouldn't approve of company at this hour."

The jockey shrugged.

"Oh, I don't expect you chaps to stay long," he explained. "All I want is for you to help me carry the bride across the threshold."

MRS. HOBSON was going away for the week-end.

"Do you remember what time my train leaves to-morrow?" she asked her husband.

"Sixteen hours, seventeen minutes and thirty seconds from now, dear," he replied.

* * * *

"WELL, your daughter has consented to marry me," said the young man.

"What?" exclaimed the girl's father. "She has accepted you? Young man, you're the second happiest man in the world!"

* * * *

THE barber, having sold a bottle of hair restorer to a customer, said: "Excuse me, sir, but do you happen to play billiards?"

"Yes; why?"

"Then I must warn you, sir, after using this lotion, to be sure to wash your hands before as much as touching a billiard ball."

* * * *

"MAY I have another cake?"

"Another cake what?"

"Ancther cake, please."

"Please what?"

"Please, mother."

"Please mother what?"

"Please, mother, dear."

"No, you can't—You've had two already."

LADY of the House (interviewing a new maid): "And now, Nora, are you efficient?"

Nora: "Indade I am that, mum.. In me last place ivery mornin' I got up at four, made me fires, put me kettle on to bile, prepared the breakfast, an' made up all the beds before inyone was up in the house."

* * * *

"NO, certainly not" said a woman to a tramp who had knocked at the door and asked for food. "Go away at once or I'll call my husband."

"'E ain't at 'ome," said the tramp.

"How do you know that?"

"'Cos a man what marries a woman like you is only 'ome at meal-times."

* * * *

THE maid at the boarding-house went to the landlady with an anxious look.

"I believe the new boarder is going to run off in the night?" she said.

"Why?" asked the landlady alarmed.

"Because," said the maid, "I heard him say to his friend: 'It's nice to open the window at night and throw one's chest out'!"

"DO you think you could learn to love me?"

"Possibly; but wouldn't you hate to think you were an acquired taste?"

* * * *

SOLICITOR: "Did you call him a rough, a liar, a highway robber and a vagabond?"

Defendant: "I did."

"And did you call him a double-dyed twister?"

"No—I forgot that."

* * * *

THE romance-loving young man pressed the girl close to his palpitating chest.

"Look into my eyes, honey," he breathed, "and tell me what you see there."

The girl gazed into the young man's eyes. She sighed deeply.

"I see the most beautiful things." she murmured. "You and I. A wedding ring. A preacher. A quiet honeymoon—and then a cottage and two happy persons growing old together gracefully."

The young man jumped up and reached for his hat.

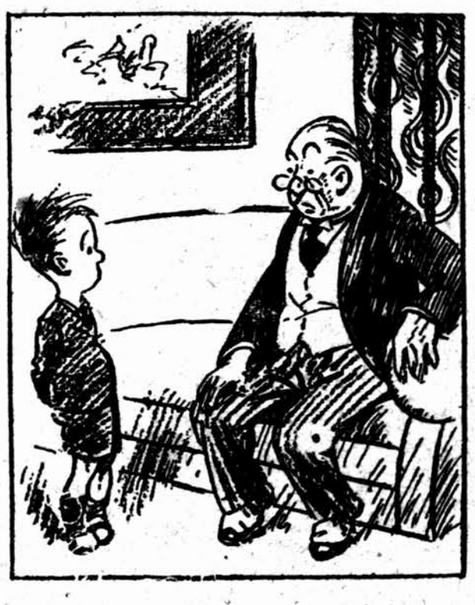
"Where are you going?" cried the startled blonde.

"To the chemist's—to get you an eyewash!"

Our Humorist At Large

"Your getting married is an awful nuisance, Ethel. Can't you get your fiance to postpone it for a time?"

"I'm sorry, mum, but I don't think I know him well enough to ask him that."



"Mummie said that you'd turn your nose up at our place. May I see you do it?"

"Surely you should have known not to look for an escape of gas with a match!"

"Och, but it was supposed to be a safety match."

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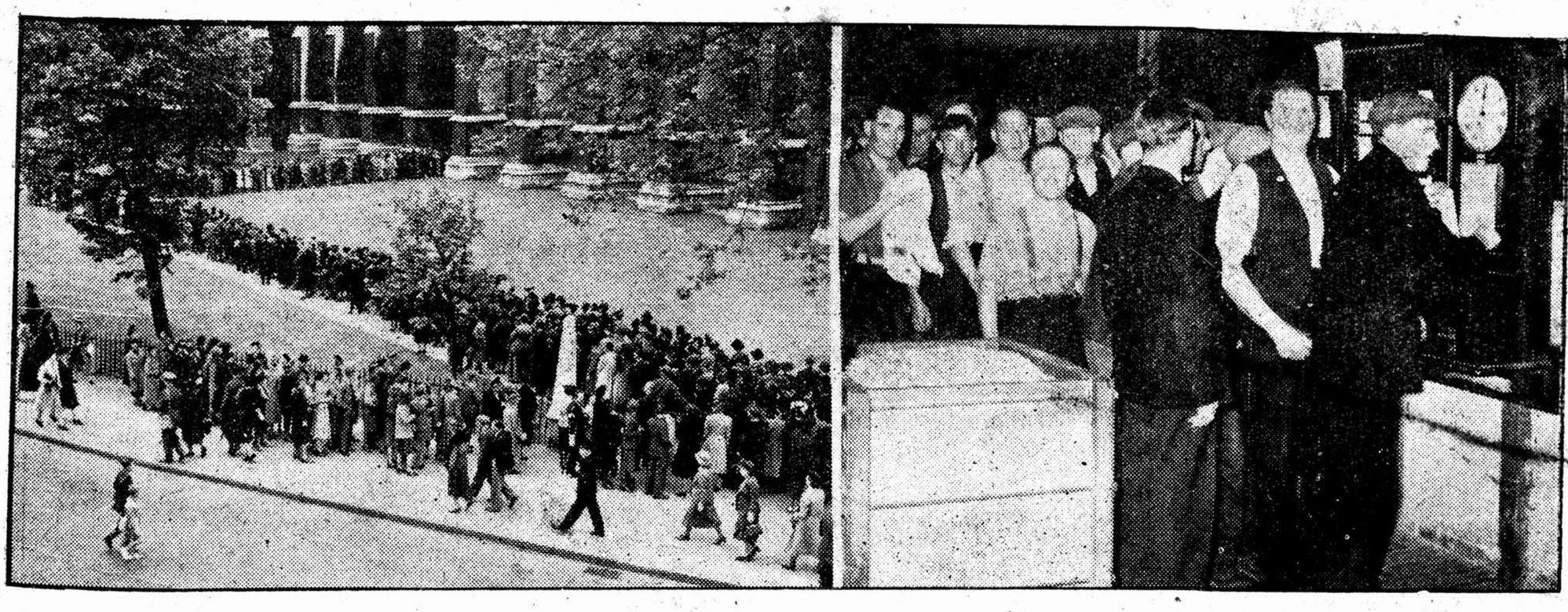
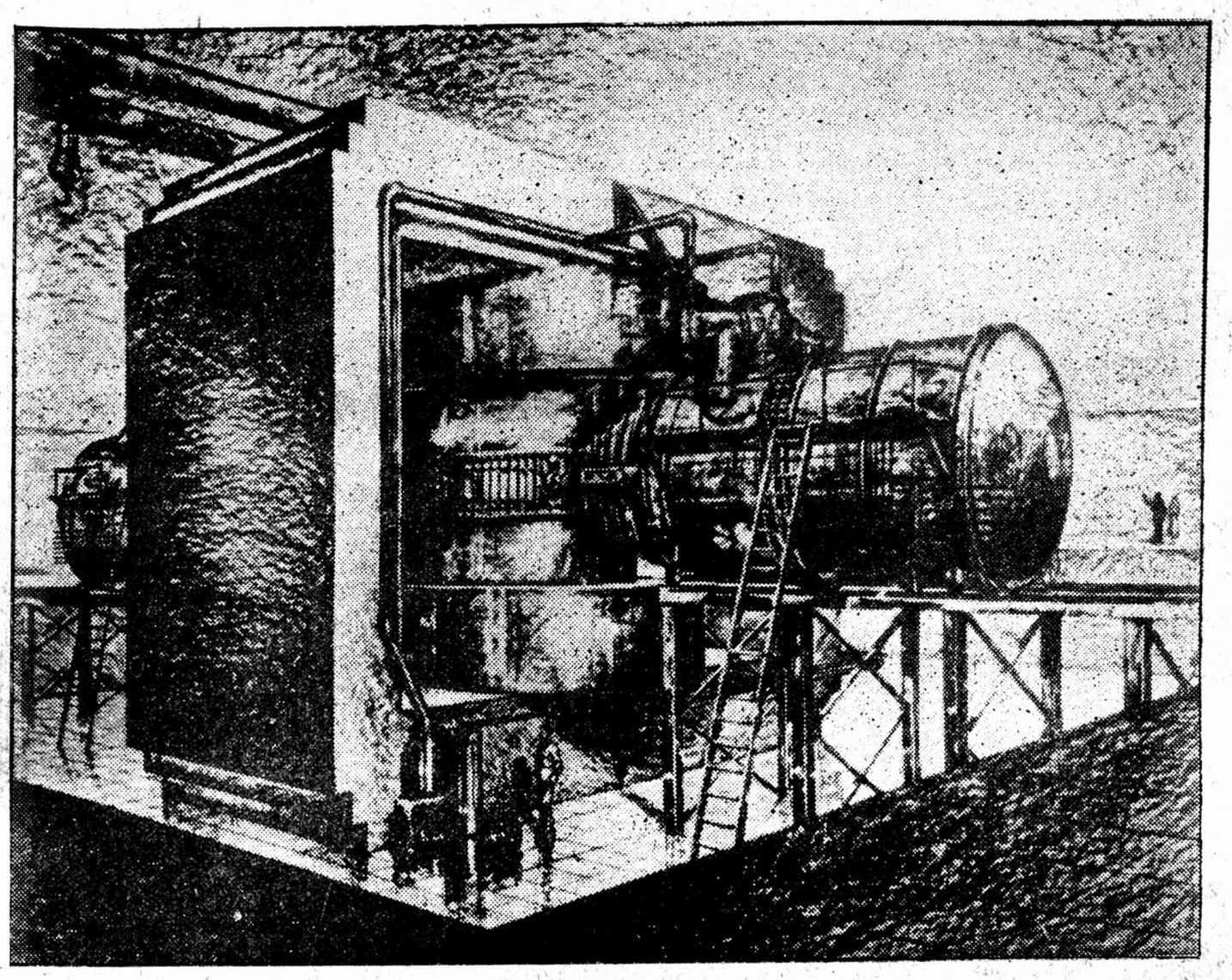
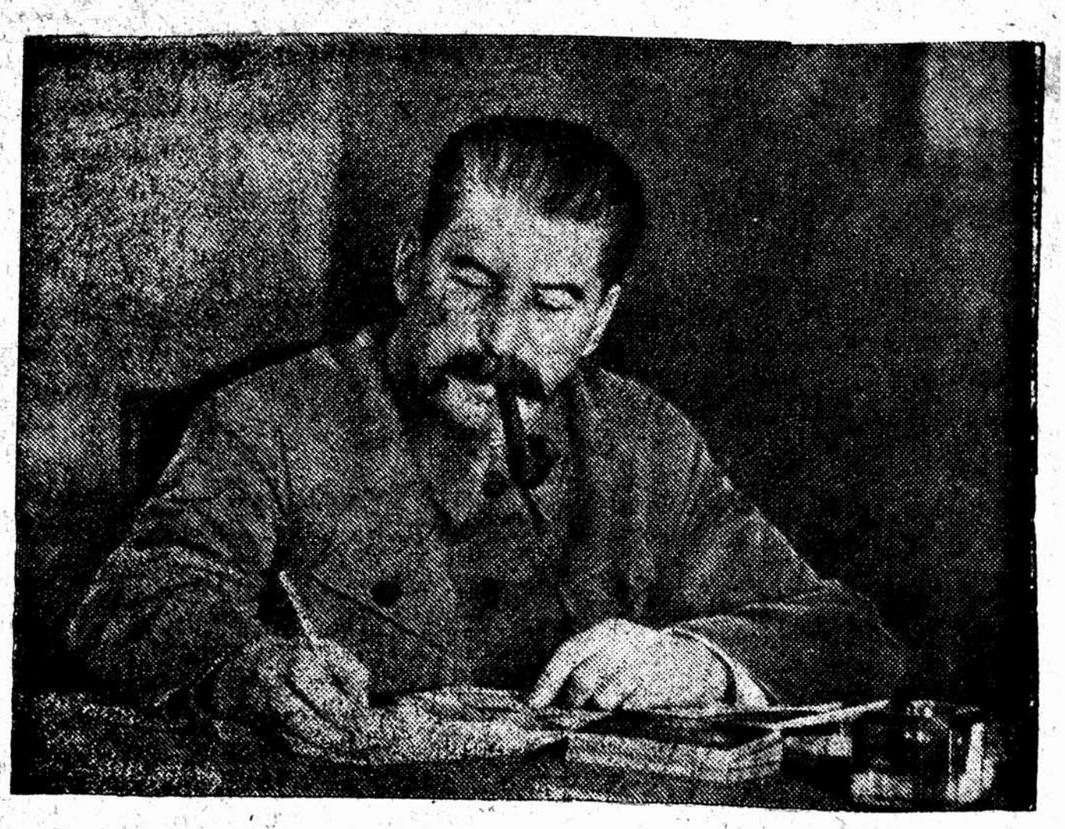


The Two Queues: Sunday, May 26th, was appointed by H. M. The King as a Day of National Prayer throughout the Empire. The King himself attended a service at Westminster Abbey in London and vast crowds, as can be seen in the picture at the left, flocked to join in the intercession. At the right is a queue of British munition workers "clocking out" after a hard morning's work. There is no week-end for the Briton nowadays.



Here is a drawing of the proposed 4,900-ton atom smashing cyclotron which the University of California plans to build with a $1,150,000 gift from the Rockfeller Foundation. The machine will produce energies in excess of 100,000,000 volts, compared with the 3 3,000,000-volt apparatus with which Dr. Ernest Lawrence, University of California scientist, won the 1939 Nobel Prize for physics.

As a measure of war-time economy used 'bus and tram-car tickets in England are now being collected so that they may be repulped and used again.



Stalin smokes a pipe when he works. He is here seen busy in his office in the Kremlin.

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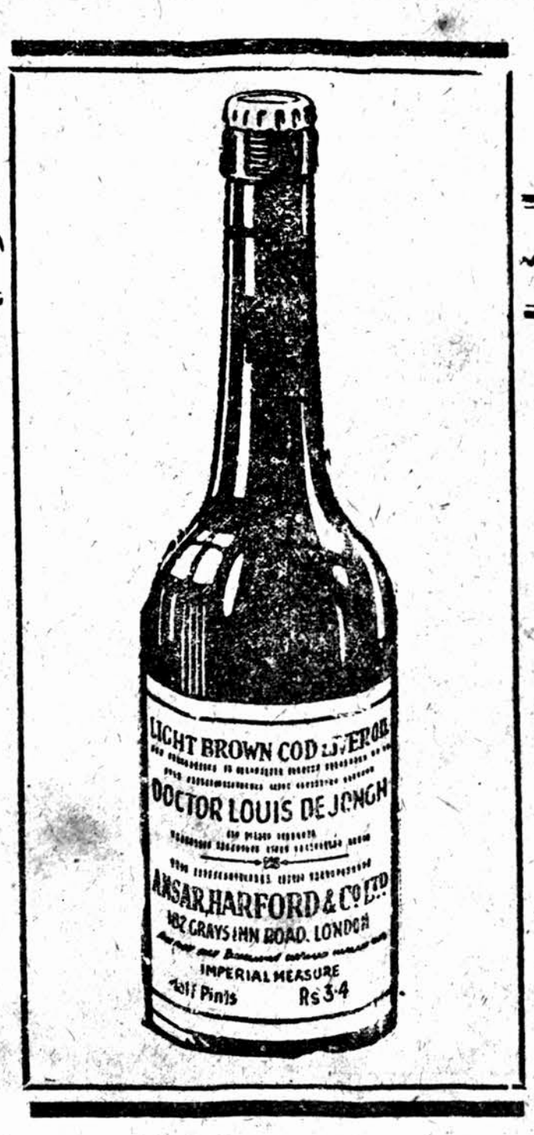
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